

VOL. XIX
PAGES 1720-1749**No. 41**

PART I

WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1961

House Rules Committee**1961 Record Analyzed**

Page 1727

CONTENTS**Page**Sound the
Signal 1720Committee
Wrapup 1729Presidential
Report 1741Public
Affairs 1745Work in
Congress iv**Politics****Kennedy-McCormack Feud Brews
Over Massachusetts Senate Seat**

Page 1732

**New Jersey Governorship Race
Stirs National Interest**

Page 1735

Arkansas Redistricts Again

Page 1739

RIGHTS COMMISSION EMPLOYMENT REPORT

Page 1722

**Kennedy
Veto Record**

Page 1720

**Rayburn
Biography**

Page 1724

COPYRIGHT 1961

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • Federal 8-4660



Around The Capitol

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S VETOES

President Kennedy vetoed eight bills in 1961, five public bills and three private bills. Six of the measures drew his veto in the course of the session and two were disapproved after Congress adjourned Sept. 27.

The 87th Congress made no attempt to override a veto.

After adjournment the President also signed four bills which Administration officials had opposed while the measures were moving through Congress. These were:

- S 2393 extending the 1958 National Defense Education Act and the "impacted areas" assistance provisions of PL 815 and 874, signed Oct. 3 "with extreme reluctance." (Weekly Report p. 1711)

- HR 84 providing federal subsidies for small lead-zinc producers, signed Oct. 4.

- HR 2010, extending the Mexican farm labor law, signed Oct. 4 "despite the failure to include in the legislation provisions which I believe necessary to protect domestic farm workers."

- HR 6775 legalizing use of dual-rate contracts by steamship conferences, signed Oct. 4. (Weekly Report 1712)

The President Sept. 22 signed S 2395 to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and permit early retirement by male railroad workers, stating that under "different circumstances, I would have disapproved this bill." (Weekly Report p. 1676)

Mr. Kennedy's record of vetoes was two fewer than President Eisenhower's first-year total of 10 in 1953 and well behind Mr. Truman's 25 first-year vetoes in 1945. It was greater, however, than Franklin Roosevelt's single veto in 1933 and the first-term, first-session disapproval records of all other 20th century Presidents except Theodore Roosevelt who in 1902 also vetoed eight bills.

Grover Cleveland in 1886 set the all-time first-year veto record by sending back 125 bills, mostly private, without his signature. (See box)

Mr. Kennedy vetoed the following public bills in 1961:

S 1528 --To increase by 10 percent the retirement benefits of former members of the District of Columbia Police and Fire Department, the Park Police, the White House Police and the Secret Service, and to extend the relief benefits to widows and children of deceased members of these forces. The President objected to the increase in annuities for former members of the Police,

First-Year Vetoes, 1789-1961

Following are the first-year veto records of Presidents Washington through Kennedy:

Year	President	Vetoes	Over- ridden	Year	President	Vetoes	Over- ridden
1789	Washington	0	0	1877	Hayes	0	0
1797	Adams	0	0	1881	Garfield	0	0
1801	Jefferson	0	0	1881	Arthur	3	1
1809	Madison	0	0	1885	Cleveland	125	2
1817	Monroe	0	0	1889	Harrison	22	0
1825	Adams	0	0	1893	Cleveland	0	0
1829	Jackson	4	0	1897	McKinley	0	0
1837	Van Buren	0	0	1901	Roosevelt	8	0
1841	Harrison	0	0	1909	Taft	0	0
1841	Tyler	2	0	1913	Wilson	1	0
1845	Polk	2	0	1921	Harding	0	0
1849	Taylor	0	0	1923	Coolidge	3	1
1850	Fillmore	0	0	1929	Hoover	0	0
1853	Pierce	3	0	1933	Roosevelt	1	0
1857	Buchanan	3	0	1945	Truman	25	0
1861	Lincoln	2	0	1953	Eisenhower	10	0
1865	Johnson	8	2	1961	Kennedy	8	0
1869	Grant	1	0				

Fire Department and Secret Service on the ground that they were already more generously treated than other District Government annuitants. Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.) introduced S 1528 April 6, 1961. It was passed by the Senate Sept. 7, by the House Sept. 11 and vetoed by the President Sept. 22. (Weekly Report p. 1676)

HR 8466 --To authorize construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Taylor St. Northeast in the District of Columbia. Mr. Kennedy said the area involved lay within the proposed right-of-way of a projected freeway. HR 8466 was introduced Aug. 2, 1961 by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.). The House passed the bill Aug. 28 and the Senate Sept. 7. The President vetoed it Sept. 22. (Weekly Report p. 1676)

HR 7482 --To amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia to provide for special voting and management procedures in respect to variable annuity contracts. The President said the bill failed to give the purchaser of a variable annuity adequate voice in the control of his company. Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) introduced HR 7482 June 6, 1961. It was passed by the

"The standard reference on the U.S. Congress for editors, scholars and reference librarians."

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE

Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth

Senior Writers: Elizabeth J. Brenner, John Jay Iselin, Robert C. Keith, William A. Korns, Carolyn Mathiasen, Helene C. Monberg, Neal R. Peirce.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatrnuck, Ruth Hussey, Elizabeth M. James, Gladys Miller, Jonas V. Morris, David C. Niblack, Shirley Seib, Wayne Walker, Donald A. Webster.

CQ Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rothbun.

Editorial Assistants: Margaret Carroll, Charles D. McCamey, Roberta E. Russell, James C. Whittemore.

Publisher: Buel F. Weare.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin, Jr.

Copyright 1961 by Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1156 Nineteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

House June 26, by the Senate Sept. 13, and vetoed Sept. 26. (Weekly Report p. 1712)

S 1459 -- To increase within-grade longevity pay for postal workers. Mr. Kennedy said the bill failed to achieve its objectives and Congress had failed to provide the necessary revenues to cover even current postal deficits. S 1459 was introduced by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) March 28, 1961, passed by the Senate July 17 and by the House Sept. 18. Mr. Kennedy vetoed it Oct. 3. (Weekly Report p. 1713)

HR 8652 -- To provide tax relief for losses sustained by transportation companies in converting from street railway to bus operations. President Kennedy said the measure was designed for the relief of a single taxpayer, the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., as a result of fraudulent management, and was unfair. Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.) introduced HR 8652 Aug. 10, 1961. The bill was passed by the House Sept. 19, by the Senate Sept. 22 and vetoed Oct. 4. (Weekly Report p. 1713)

President Kennedy vetoed three private measures: HR 3498, for the relief of William Joseph Vincent, vetoed May 29 (Weekly Report p. 924); HR 4206, for the relief of Melvin H. and Frances V. Baker, vetoed July 20 (Weekly Report p. 1323); and HR 4640, for the relief of the Charles H. Biederman estate, vetoed Sept. 1. (Weekly Report p. 1558)

LAWS ENACTED, 1947-1961

In the first session of the 87th Congress, 14,026 bills and resolutions were introduced between Jan. 3 and Sept. 27, an all-time record. The Congress passed 401 public measures and 284 private measures which were enacted into law, giving it a first-session total of 685 new laws.

The number of laws approved by the 87th Congress placed it third in total productivity among first-session Congresses, and second among first-session Congresses for public law output. The record of 440 first-session public laws was achieved by the 81st Congress in 1949.

The following chart shows the number of public and private laws enacted during first and second sessions, for the 80th through the first session of the 87th Congress, and the number of vetoes and vetoes overridden for those sessions.

Congress	Public laws	Private laws	Totals	Vetoes	Over-ridden
80th 1947	395	131	526	32	1
1948	511	327	838	43	5
81st 1949	440	353	793	32	1
1950	481	750	1231	47	2
82nd 1951	255	411	666	13	2
1952	339	612	951	9	1
83rd 1953	288	227	515	10	0
1954	493	775	1268	42	0
84th 1955	390	490	880	11	0
1956	638	403	1041	23	0
85th 1957	316	341	657	12	0
1958	620	443	1063	39	0
86th 1959	383	236	619	20	3
1960	417	256	673	24	1
87th 1961	401	284	685	8	0

SUPREME COURT CONVENES

The Supreme Court Oct. 9 convened for its 1961-1962 term and handed down orders dealing with more than 400 cases. Among its dispositions, the Court:

- Refused to reconsider its June 5 decision that the Communist party must register as a subversive organization. (Weekly Report p. 967)

- Refused to review a ruling by the Kansas Supreme Court that so-called agency shop agreements, whereby non-union workers are required to pay the equivalent of union dues, are illegal under the state's right-to-work law.

- Summarily reversed a Mississippi Supreme Court decision that the state courts have jurisdiction to enjoin peaceful picketing when non-employees were in picket lines and were carrying an untruthful message.

- Declined to review the FCC decision taking Miami TV Channel 10 away from Public Service Television because of improper approaches to Commissioners during the case.

- Agreed to review a lower court ruling that the section of the Robinson-Patman Act making it a crime to sell at unreasonably low prices is so vague as to be unconstitutional.

- Agreed to review a lower court decision upholding the right of the Federal Power Commission to approve the merger of two large natural gas companies while a lower court was considering whether the merger violated antitrust law.

- Agreed to review the conviction of Edward Yellin for contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1960 Almanac p. 707)

- Agreed to review two decisions in which the Government claimed the Fifth Circuit had used too broad a scope of review in setting aside NLRB determinations.

- The Court also heard the first oral argument of the new term in a Tennessee reapportionment case during which Solicitor General Archibald Cox urged the Court to abandon its hands-off attitude toward the problem of legislative districts. (Weekly Report p. 770)

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS

Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington (D) Sept. 27 was elected chairman of the Conference of Southern Governors. The only contender for the post had been Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) who reportedly withdrew from the race in order to avoid a divisive floor fight between moderates supporting Ellington and conservatives. Subsequently, Faubus was elected vice chairman.

During the four-day 27th annual conference at Nashville, the governors endorsed resolutions recommending that the Federal Government establish import quotas for textiles and other products, supporting additional vocational training and calling for increased efforts to provide adequate financing for the construction of new industry in the South.

On the last day of the conference, Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett (D) said the nation's conservatives should "stand up and be counted" and throw out "the liberal and radical elements which have gained control of our Government." Barnett said a "big majority of the people are hungry for a return to conservative Government." (Weekly Report p. 1208)

RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES EMPLOYMENT REPORT

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission Oct. 13 issued the fourth in its projected five-volume final report for 1961. The fourth volume, titled "Employment", covered racial discrimination in all federally-related employment and training programs. Earlier reports covered voting, education and housing. (Weekly Report p. 1714)

In this, its first study of employment practices, the Commission reported on discrimination in Government employment, industries benefiting from Government contracts, in the armed forces, armed forces reserves and national guard, in employment created by federal grant-in-aid projects, in federally-assisted vocational education and apprenticeship training programs, and in labor organizations.

The Commission concluded that although their occupational levels had risen considerably during the past 20 years, Negro workers continued to be concentrated in the less skilled jobs. It found that their "depressed economic status" was the product of many forces, which included racial discrimination in all stages leading to and involving employment: in vocational as well as academic training; in apprenticeship training programs; by labor organizations -- particularly but not exclusively in the construction and machinists crafts; in the referral services of state employment offices; in the training and "employment" opportunities offered by the armed services, including the "civilian components"; discrimination by employers, "including Government contractors and even the Federal Government."

The Commission said that throughout its study, "the vicious circle of discrimination in employment opportunities was clear; the Negro is denied, or fails to apply for, training for jobs in which employment opportunities have traditionally been denied him; when jobs do become available, there are consequently few, if any, qualified Negroes available to fill them; and often, because of lack of knowledge of such newly opened opportunities, even the few who are qualified fail to apply." The Commission found that a related problem was "the lack of motivation on the part of many Negroes to improve their educational and occupational status," and concluded that this itself was "the product of long-suffered discrimination."

Concluding that directly or indirectly federal funds create employment opportunities for millions in civilian and military life, provide training opportunities and placement services that directly affect employment opportunities, and that a policy of equal opportunity for all has been declared with respect to some programs in each of these areas of federal involvement, "but that policy has yet to be made consistent or thoroughly effective," the Commission made the following recommendations, all of them unanimously:

1. The President's Committee. That Congress grant statutory authority to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, or establish a similar agency, to encourage and enforce a policy of equal employment opportunity in all Federal employment, both civilian and military, in all employment created or supported by Government contracts and federal grant funds, in all federally assisted training programs and recruitment services, and in labor organizations operating under Government contracts or federal grants-in-aid. (The Commission found that the potential effectiveness of the

existing committee was "limited"; established by executive order, it was limited in budget and legal authority, and its jurisdiction over labor unions was "indirect and tenuous", its authority over grants-in-aid jobs and training programs not clearly defined.)

2. Armed Forces. That the President issue an Executive Order providing for equality of treatment and opportunity for all applicants for or members of the reserve components of the armed forces, including the national guard and student training programs; and directing that an immediate survey and report be made regarding Negro membership and conditions of service in all parts of the armed services. (The Commission found that the 1948 Executive Order desegregating the armed forces did not affect all of the reserve units, and did not encompass the national guard units.)

3. Grants-in-aid. That the President issue an Executive Order "making clear" that employment supported by federal grant funds is subject to the same nondiscrimination policy and the same requirements as set forth in the Executive Order applicable to Government contractors.

4. Manpower Training. That Congress and the President "encourage the fullest utilization of the nation's manpower resources and eliminate the waste of human resources inherent in the discriminatory denial of training and employment opportunities" by expanding existing programs of federal aid to vocational education and apprenticeship training; providing for retraining and for funds to enable jobless workers to move to areas where jobs are available; providing that all such programs be administered on a nondiscriminatory, nonsegregated basis; and amending current regulations regarding admission to vocational classes to provide that admission be based on current and probably future national occupational needs rather than on traditional and local needs. (Congress in 1961 considered but did not complete action on a manpower retraining bill which did not include a nondiscrimination clause. Weekly Report p. 1612)

5. Youth Training. That Congress enact legislation to provide equality of training and employment opportunities for youths (aged 16-21) through a system of federally subsidized employment and training available on a nondiscriminatory basis; and through providing funds for special placement services in the schools in connection with part-time and cooperative vocational education programs. (Congress in 1961 also failed to complete action on bills containing pilot programs for unemployed youth. Weekly Report p. 1612)

6. Dissemination of Job Information. That the President direct that there be a continuing program of disseminating information about the availability on a nondiscriminatory basis of jobs in the Federal Government and with federal contractors and encouraging individuals to train for and apply for the jobs.

7. U.S. Employment Service. That either the President or Congress take steps "to reaffirm and strengthen" the policy of the Bureau of Employment Security (under the U.S.E.S.), in its recruitment and placement services, of encouraging merit employment and assisting members of minority groups in obtaining equal employment opportunities. That consideration be given to changing the method of determining federal appropriations to state employment offices from the current criterion of the

number of job placements made to criteria that will result in encouraging referral on a nondiscriminatory basis. Also, regulations and policies of state employment offices should be reexamined to insure that they conform to a policy of discouraging employment discrimination and encouraging merit employment.

8. **State Employment Offices.** That the President direct the Secretary of Labor to deny federal funds to state employment offices operating on a discriminatory basis and those which accept and/or process discriminatory job orders.

9. **Labor Unions.** That Congress amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to include in Title I a provision that no labor organization may refuse membership to, segregate, or expel any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

KENNEDY AND STEEL PRICES

President Kennedy Oct. 11 at his press conference said a decision to raise steel prices was up to the industry, but he thought steel companies would make a pricing judgment based on their assessment of the public interest as well as their corporate responsibilities. (See p. 1741)

In anticipation of an October cost-of-living wage rise in the steel industry, the President Sept. 6 wrote 12 steel corporation chief executives requesting that no price rise accompany the wage increase. (Weekly Report p. 1596)

In his letter Mr. Kennedy said that steel was a "bellwether" and suggested that a steel price rise would "shatter" the country's price stability.

As of Oct. 12, replies from 11 of the 12 steel executives had been released, four letters by the answering companies and seven by the White House. The President's plea evoked no commitments to hold existing price levels.

Answers by the steel corporation executives, ranging in length from a single sentence acknowledgment (McLouth Steel) to a seven page, two table essay (United States Steel), generally reached the conclusion of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Sept. 11: "we cannot make a commitment that would limit our ability to preserve the productive capabilities, competitive strength and financial integrity of our Company."

The letters challenged the President's statement that steel acted as a "bellwether" and his estimates, supplied by the Council of Economic Advisers, that steel companies could look forward to "good profits" without a price increase.

Joseph L. Block of Inland Steel, a member of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee, wrote Mr. Kennedy Sept. 8 his economic advisers had "missed the most essential point" in analyzing the need for a steel price increase. This was, he said, "the very poor profitability record of the steel industry." At a time when the industry must undergo extensive modernization, he said, "a good case can be made for higher steel prices in the public interest."

Logan T. Johnston of Armco Steel told the President Sept. 8 his company had been faced "with diminishing profit margins" since the last contract settlement. W.A. Steele of Wheeling Steel Sept. 15 said he found "no discernible relationship" between the Administration's earnings estimates and those applying to his company. Roger M. Blough of U.S. Steel in his letter Sept. 13

sharply criticized the President's use of profits estimates based on the percentage of investment in the industry rather than the computation of profits as a percentage of sales. It was not valid, he wrote, to relate today's profits to investments made in the past when dollars were worth more.

Blough further rejected the President's assertion that steel prices were a major factor in domestic inflation. He said the President's advisers "seem to be assuming the role of informal price-setters for steel." The implication was that the Government was heading toward "unworkable stifling peacetime controls of prices" when the causes of inflation "are clearly associated with the fiscal monetary, labor and other policies of the Government," Blough said.

In other developments bearing on the Administration campaign to halt the alleged price-wage spiral in steel:

- The President Sept. 14 followed up his appeal to the steel company executives by writing David J. McDonald, president of the United Steel Workers of America, urging that 1962 wage negotiations seek "a labor settlement within the limits of advances in productivity and price stability."

- Sept. 21 Mr. Kennedy met privately with Blough at the White House to stress the importance of holding the steel price line.

- Sept. 23 the competing aluminum industry applied unexpected pressure to hold the existing steel price line from another quarter by announcing a two-cent-a-pound cut in aluminum prices.

- Oct. 1 the steel industry began to implement cost-of-living escalator clauses in existing contracts which meant approximately an eight cent an hour wage increase for steel workers.

- Oct. 3 James Tobin of the President's Council of Economic Advisers warned a meeting of labor union officials in Washington that the President had not been speaking merely for the record in asking that wage increases stay within productivity gains. He traced the Administration's concern about inflationary forces to the country's on-going balance of payments deficit.

HIGHWAY FUNDS

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges Oct. 10 apportioned \$231,250,000 in federal funds to states for the construction of primary, secondary and urban (ABC) roads. The action completed distribution of the total of \$925 million for the ABC program for fiscal 1963. (Weekly Report p. 863)

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon Sept. 11 said the United States, including private investors, would contribute about \$1.25 billion a year toward the \$20-billion, 10-year Alliance for Progress program in the Western Hemisphere. (Weekly Report p. 1431)

In a Los Angeles speech, Dillon said the Export-Import Bank would provide about \$400 million annually, the Food For Peace program \$150 million, technical assistance programs \$75 million, the Development Loan Fund \$75 million, private investors \$300 million and that about \$250 million would be provided through U.S. contributions to the social development program initiated in Bogota in 1960.

BIOGRAPHY OF HOUSE SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN

Samuel Taliaferro Rayburn was born Jan. 6, 1882, near Kingston, Roane Co., Tenn., in the mountainous eastern part of the state on the Tennessee River, in what is now the heart of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was the eighth of eleven children of a Confederate veteran and farmer, William Marion Rayburn, and his wife Martha. In 1887, when Rayburn was five, his family moved from their unproductive mountain farm to Fannin Co., Texas, in the rich black-earth, cotton farming plains of the Red River valley north of Dallas on the Oklahoma border. Here the family of thirteen took up farming on 40 acres near Windom, at a place called Flag Springs. Rayburn attended nearby rural schools, and led the life of a farm boy, often working from dawn to dusk in his family's cottonfields.

When he was twelve, Rayburn stood in the rain at Bonham, in Fannin Co., to hear then Rep. Joseph W. Bailey (D Texas 1891-1901; Senator 1901-1913) speak, and, he said, resolved at that time to become a Congressman. His father could not support him through college, so Rayburn swept floors and rang the college bell at East Texas Normal College in Commerce, and borrowed what tuition money he could not earn. After one year he left to teach school in Fannin Co. in order to pay back the debt he had incurred, and returned the following year. He was graduated in 1903 with a Bachelor of Science degree, completing the normal three year course in two years. He spent two more years as a country school teacher, and in 1906, when he was 24, he was elected to the state House of Representatives from Bonham. He spent his legislator's fee of \$5 a day to finance law study at the University of Texas in Austin. He passed the Texas bar in 1908 and took up practice in Bonham.

Rayburn served six years in the Texas legislature, and was Speaker of the state House of Representatives during his last two years there. At age 29, he was the youngest man ever to be chosen for that honor.

Rayburn, who always described himself as a lawyer-farmer (although he gave up his practice when he came to Washington), was elected to the 63rd Congress in 1912, from the 4th Texas District, and first took his seat in the U.S. House of Representatives on March 4, 1913. He was elected Speaker of the House on Sept. 16, 1940, and served as Speaker in the 76th - 79th Congresses, the 81st - 82nd Congresses, and the 84th - 87th Congresses. On Jan. 29, 1951, Rayburn set a new record for length of service as Speaker. The old record, held by the Whig Speaker, Henry Clay of Kentucky, who served in Congress on and off from 1806 to 1852, was eight years, 136-1/2 days. On June 12, 1961, Rayburn doubled Clay's record of service as Speaker. (Weekly Report p. 1206) Rayburn March 4, 1959 set a new record of 46 years, 1 day of continuous service in the House, surpassing the record 46 years of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R Ill. 1873-1891, 1893-1913, 1915-1923).

In Oct., 1927, Rayburn was married to Miss Metzger Jones at Valley View, Texas. They were divorced in 1928.

Legislative Record

Rayburn was appointed to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in 1913, and began a rise through the ranks that made him the ranking minority member

in 1927 and chairman in 1931. He resigned from the Committee in 1937 after 24 years of service.

During his first two years in the House, Rayburn sponsored a bill to allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the issuance of railway stocks and bonds, and the measure was ultimately incorporated in the Railway Transportation Act of 1920.

Rayburn was given the job of sponsoring for President Woodrow Wilson the War Insurance Act of 1917, which provided the first insurance for soldiers and sailors, the first allotments for servicemen's families, and the first disability payments for wounded veterans.

During his chairmanship of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Rayburn authored or co-sponsored six major pieces of New Deal legislation. In 1933, he wrote the Truth in Securities Act and the Railroad Holding Company bill; in 1934 he wrote the bill creating the Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulates stock companies, and he sponsored the bill creating the Federal Communications Commission; in 1935 he wrote the Public Utilities Holding Company (Wheeler-Rayburn) Act, which gave the Federal Power Commission control of the manufacture, transmission, and sale of electric power in interstate commerce, and gave the Securities and Exchange Commission the power to dissolve all public utilities holding companies which did not operate predominantly within one state or economically integrated areas in adjoining states.

There was bitter opposition to this last bill in Congress, and Rayburn was instrumental in arranging a compromise bill which was acceptable to both chambers. In 1936, he co-authored, with the late Sen. George W. Norris (R Neb.), the Rural Electrification Act, which brought electricity to a large part of the farm homes of the nation. Rayburn once said that he considered this act his finest achievement.

Leadership

Rayburn was chairman of the Party Caucus in 1921, at the age of 39. He has said that his most enjoyable years in the House came when the Democrats were in opposition from 1921 to 1931, and "under the leadership of John Garner we needed the Republicans."

John Nance Garner (D Texas 1903-1933) and Rayburn were close friends, and Rayburn attended meetings of his "bureau of education", where legislation and politics were discussed over bourbon. The "bureau of education" was a small room in the Capitol that was the unofficial gathering place of the leadership in the House and occasionally the Senate -- during the Speakerships of Garner (1931-33) and Nicholas Longworth (R Ohio 1903-1913, 1915-1931; Speaker 1925-1931). Rayburn continued the practice when he became Speaker, and held sessions in the late afternoon in his "board of education" office, where Members of both parties and frequently Senators would discuss the legislative program.

In the leadership change of December 1936 Garner, then Vice-President, backed Rayburn's successful bid for the post of Majority Leader, following the election of former Majority Leader William B. Bankhead (D Ala. 1917-1940, Speaker 1936-1940) to the Speakership.

Rayburn served as Majority Leader until Bankhead's death in September 1940. He was elected Speaker on Sept. 16, 1940, by acclamation on the motion of Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.), the Minority Leader.

Rayburn served as Speaker from 1940 to 1946, when the Republicans won control of the 80th Congress. He was reluctant to become Minority Leader, and was about to relinquish the post (which would probably have gone to Rep. John W. McCormack -- D Mass.), when pressure from his colleagues and President Truman caused him to accept. He was chosen Speaker again in 1949 when the Democrats returned to power. He relinquished the post in 1952 when the Republicans again won control, and regained it finally in 1955.

Rayburn rarely voted as Speaker. On May 3, 1945, he cast a tying vote to defeat the Jones-Winter amendments to deny funds for reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the State-Justice-Commerce appropriations bill. On Aug. 14, 1957, he cast the tie-breaking vote to pass a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to strengthen administrative control over issuance of permits to engage in freight forwarding.

When he did vote as Minority Leader during the 80th Congress (1947-48), he participated in 85 percent of the roll calls, went on the record on 90 percent, voted with his party 97 percent of the time, and against it 3 percent. As Minority Leader in the 83rd Congress (1953-54), he participated in 90 percent of the roll calls, went on the record on 92 percent, voted with his party 80 percent of the time, and against it 10 percent, supported the Presidential position on roll-call votes 63 percent of the time, and opposed it 29 percent.

Although he rarely voted as Speaker, he frequently played a decisive role in legislation. When the Federal Aid Highway Act -- basis of the present federal-state highway program -- was enacted in 1944, Rayburn supported proposals for aid to "farm-to-market" secondary roads and held up passage until this section was included.

And in September 1960, Rayburn told a \$50-a-plate "Lyndon B. Johnson Appreciation Day" dinner that he and other Texas Congressmen had prevented House action on a bill to cut the 27-1/2 percent oil depletion allowance.

The most frequently cited example of Rayburn's effectiveness as a Speaker is the passage of the Selective Service extension on August 12, 1941. On that occasion, the bill, a vital part of President Roosevelt's mobilization plans, was passed by a vote of 203-202. Opponents of the bill demanded a recapitulation of the vote, and when the count held, Rayburn, who was in the Chair, announced that the bill had passed, and that a motion to reconsider the bill had been tabled (although the Congressional Record for the day shows no such motion having been made). He then declared all further motions to reconsider out of order. When Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) asserted that Rayburn had not announced the tabling of a reconsideration motion, Rayburn angrily replied, "The Chair does not intend to have his word questioned by the gentleman from Minnesota or anyone else."

Another example of Rayburn's skill was the close victory which he and the Kennedy Administration won early in 1961 in enlarging the House Rules Committee. (Weekly Report p. 170)

In lining up the vote for enlargement, Rayburn made use of all of the powers of the Speakership, including his tacit control over committee appointments, sympathetic treatment of pet bills and projects, and patronage appointments.

Rayburn was often praised for his ability to gauge the mood of the House, and much of his effectiveness as a leader lay in not encountering that body head-on in opposition. He was not overruled, and he was not seriously defeated. Whenever he staked a great deal on a vote -- such as the enlargement of the Rules Committee -- his judgment of how many votes he could depend upon was vindicated.

Rayburn once said "If you can't lead by persuasion, you can't lead at all." The occasions on which Rayburn left the Chair and descended to the well of the House in order to speak always drew a large and attentive audience of Members. The word "Mr. Rayburn is up" would spread through the cloakrooms and the corridors of the Capitol, and the Members would crowd in to hear the stocky, bald man who, never raising his voice noticeably, would give a short and simply phrased plea to vote for or against a measure. In recent years these pleas frequently contained sentimental appeals to the mutual affection between Rayburn and the House, but he never exaggerated; the affection was there, on both sides.

Political Roles

In 1932, Rayburn managed Garner's brief bid for the Presidency. When it became apparent at the Convention in Chicago that Roosevelt would need Garner's Texas and California votes to get the two thirds needed for nomination, Rayburn released the delegates on Garner's word, and he and William Gibbs McAdoo, chairman of the California Delegation, persuaded their delegates to vote for Roosevelt. Then they worked to get their man nominated as Vice President.

This situation was almost duplicated in 1960, when Rayburn managed the bid of his friend and protege, Lyndon B. Johnson, for the Presidency, and helped him settle for the Vice Presidency when it became apparent that Kennedy had commanded the nomination.

During the intervening years, Rayburn served in 1936 as the chairman of the Campaign Speakers' Bureau, and in 1948, 1952, and 1956 as permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

In 1940 and again in 1944 Rayburn was mentioned as a strong candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, but he never put his support behind the booms. In 1952 there was talk in Congress of making Rayburn a candidate for the Presidential nomination should the occasion for a compromise come up at the convention. In 1956 there was again some talk of booming Rayburn for the Presidency, but he firmly squelched it.

In 1948, Rayburn's campaigning helped lower the losses in the South from the Dixiecrat revolt, greatly aiding Harry S. Truman's election.

Rayburn's personal habits were an anomaly in gregarious and long-winded Washington. He lived, observers say, solely for Congress when Congress was in session, and retired as soon as it was over to his farm in Texas. He abhorred cocktail parties; whenever he attended one (the lavish birthday parties given him by friends excepted), it was an occasion. Rayburn never hired a press agent, and he was brusque with photographers. He scorned compulsive speakers, saying that he had seen many men talk themselves out of office. According to Rayburn, the smartest thing Calvin Coolidge ever said was, "I found out early in life you didn't have to explain something you hadn't said."

CONFIRMATIONS

Before adjourning, the Senate confirmed the following additional Kennedy Administration nominations. (Weekly Report p. 1413)

Confirmed Aug. 10:

U.S. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund -- Frank A. Southard, 54, Republican.

Those confirmed Aug. 15:

U.S. circuit judge for the 4th circuit -- Albert V. Bryan, 62, Democrat.

U.S. circuit judge for the 3rd circuit -- J. Cullen Ganey, 62, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for the Canal Zone -- Guthrie F. Crowe, 51, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for western Washington -- William T. Beeks, 55, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for northern Illinois -- Richard B. Austin, 60, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Connecticut -- M. Joseph Blumenfeld, 57, Democrat.

Assistant Secretary of Labor for Women's Affairs -- Esther Peterson, 55, Democrat.

Those confirmed Aug. 21:

U.S. district judge for eastern North Carolina -- John D. Larkins Jr., 52, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Arizona -- Arthur M. Davis, 54, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for western Tennessee -- Bailey Brown, 44, Democrat.

Those confirmed Aug. 30:

U.S. circuit judge for the 3rd circuit -- William F. Smith, 58, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for the northern, eastern and western districts of Oklahoma -- Luther L. Bohanon, 59, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania -- Michael H. Sheridan, 49, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for northern Illinois -- James B. Parsons, 50, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for western Missouri -- Floyd R. Gibson, 51, Democrat.

Those confirmed Sept. 1:

U.S. district judge for Maryland -- Edward S. Northrop, 50, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Michigan -- Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, 62, Democrat (Rep. Mich., 1st district, 1951-61).

Those confirmed Sept. 8:

Ambassador to the Republic of Gabon -- Charles F. Darlington, 57, Democrat.

Ambassador to Brazil -- Lincoln Gordon, 48, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for southern California -- Albert L. Stephens Jr., 48, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Alaska -- Raymond E. Plummer, 48, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for western Missouri -- William H. Becker, 52, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for South Carolina -- James R. Martin Jr., 51, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for southern Florida -- David W. Dyer, 51, Democrat.

Those confirmed Sept. 14:

U.S. circuit judge for the 9th circuit -- James R. Browning, 42, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Connecticut -- T. Emmett Clarie, 48, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for western Louisiana -- Richard J. Putnam, 48, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Louisiana -- Elmer G. West, 46, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for northern and southern Florida -- George C. Young, 45, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Pennsylvania -- Joseph S. Lord III, 49, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Pennsylvania -- Abraham L. Freedman, 57, Democrat.

Confirmed Sept. 15:

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense Mobilization -- Steuart L. Pittman, 42, Democrat.

Confirmed Sept. 16:

U.S. district judge for Guam -- Paul D. Shriver, 61, Democrat.

Those confirmed Sept. 21:

U.S. district judge for northern California -- Thomas J. McBride, 47, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for northern California -- Alfonso J. Zirpoli, 56, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for northern Illinois -- Hubert L. Will, 57, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Pennsylvania -- Alfred J. Luongo, 41, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for southern Indiana -- S. Hugh Dillin, 47, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for New Jersey -- Anthony T. Augelli, 58, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Louisiana -- Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., 51, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for northern Ohio -- Frank J. Battisti, 39, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Hawaii -- Martin Pence, 56, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Hawaii -- C. Nils Tavares, 59, Republican.

U.S. district judge for southern New York -- Thomas F. Croake, 59, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern New York -- John F. Dooling Jr., 53, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for Colorado -- William E. Doyle, 50, Democrat.

U.S. circuit judge for the 10th circuit -- Delmas C. Hill, 55, Democrat.

U.S. circuit judge for the 9th circuit -- Ben C. Duniway, 53, Democrat.

U.S. circuit judge for the 2nd circuit -- Irving R. Kaufman, 51, Democrat.

Those confirmed Sept. 22:

Member, Federal Power Commission -- Charles R. Ross, 41, Republican.

Member, Securities and Exchange Commission -- Manuel F. Cohen, 49, Democrat.

Member, Securities and Exchange Commission -- Jack M. Whitney II, 49, Republican.

Those confirmed Sept. 23:

Administrator, Agency for International Development -- Fowler Hamilton, 50, Democrat.

Comptroller of Customs -- Joseph A. Curnane, 47, Democrat.

Director, U.S. Mint -- Eva B. Adams, 53, Democrat.

U.S. district judge for eastern Michigan -- Wade H. McCree Jr., 41, Democrat.

U.S. circuit judge for the 4th circuit -- J. Spencer Bell, 55, Democrat.

U.S. circuit judge for the 7th circuit -- Luther M. Swygert, 56, Democrat.

RULES COMMITTEE'S 1961 PERFORMANCE ANALYZED

What is the record of the House Rules Committee since its controversial expansion this year?

In a dramatic showdown between Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.), the House Jan. 31 voted 217-212 to adopt Rayburn's plan to enlarge the Committee in order to circumvent conservative control over it. The plan was strongly backed by the Administration and its supporters, who were anxious to secure passage of several bills which were anathema to the conservative bloc.

The plan raised the Committee's membership from 12 to 15, changing the Democrat-Republican ratio from 8-4 to 10-5. Two Southern Democrats on the Committee, Smith and William M. Colmer (D Miss.), had often voted with the four Republicans, the 6-6 tie thereby blocking or delaying several bills. The two new Democrats on the enlarged Committee were chosen on the basis of their loyalty to the Administration program, presumably giving Administration supporters an 8-7 majority. (Weekly Report p. 170)

This Fact Sheet reviews the new Committee's performance in 1961.

Committee's Two Roles

The Rules Committee actually has two roles. The one which was at issue in the reorganization fight is the one in which it screens and schedules floor debate on bills reported and referred to it by other committees. In its other role it studies, and may report or kill, resolutions governing the organization and rules of the House, creation of committees, or authorization of special committee investigations. In this role, the Committee has original jurisdiction and is in this sense like other legislative committees.

The Rules Committee is one of the few Congressional Committees that does not publish a "calendar" listing each piece of legislation referred to it and action taken on each. (The other Committees which do not publish calendars are the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, House Un-American Activities, and Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences.) The Rules Committee does, however, keep a running list and card file of its activities, and these may be checked in the Committee room. The information below is taken from the Committee's list.

Bills Pending, Blocked

In 1961, the Rules Committee received requests for debate rules on 91 bills from other committees. It granted rules for 67 of these. On the remaining 24 it denied rules on 3, tabled 3, considered but deferred action on 2, and took no action on 11. In addition, five bills were brought to the floor under other procedures not requiring a rule after the rules were requested.

A spokesman for the pro-Administration Committee members said action on some bills was postponed because of the absence of one of the pro-Administration eight or because of the press of other legislation with higher

priority. Some of the bills which were not considered were sent to the Rules Committee towards the end of the session. A final assessment of the new group cannot, of course, be made until the end of the 1962 session, during which bills now pending might be acted on. But, for the record, following are the bills on which the Committee in 1961 took negative action, or no action, according to the Committee's records:

Bills Denied Rules

- HR 5741 -- Establish safety regulations for small coal mines. Rule denied June 7. A motion to reconsider was later entered (such a motion has to be made by someone who cast a vote with the majority), so this action may be reversed in 1962.
- HR 1159 -- Eliminate the 6 percent differential on bids by West Coast shipbuilders. Denied July 18.
- HR 7812 -- Require registration of contractors of migrant workers. Denied Aug. 23.

Bills Tabled

The Committee tabled consideration of the following bills en bloc July 18:

- HR 7300 -- Federal grants for school construction and teachers' salaries.
- HR 7215 -- Grants and loans for college classroom construction and federal scholarships.
- HR 7904 -- Amend the National Defense Education Act; include private school construction loans.

Action Deferred

The Committee considered, but deferred action on the following two bills Sept. 6:

- HR 8399 -- Provide training programs to retrain unemployed workers.
- HR 8617 -- Philippine War Damage Commission claims.

Bills Pending

Following are the 11 bills on which no action has been taken, and the date a rule on the bill was requested:

- HR 7596 -- Navajo Indian irrigation project. July 13.
- HR 2206 -- Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion project. July 13.
- HR 8354 -- Provide training programs, including a Youth Conservation Corps, for unemployed youth. Aug. 2.
- HR 8446 -- Provide a National Portrait Gallery as part of the Smithsonian Institution. Aug. 18.
- HR 2017 -- Permit withholding of city income taxes from federal payrolls. Aug. 21.
- HR 132 -- Matching grants for educational TV facilities. Aug. 24.
- HR 4441 -- Payment to New York City for expenses incurred during the 15th U.N. General Assembly. Aug. 29.
- HR 8429 -- Create an Urban Affairs Department. Aug. 29.

- HR 8900 -- Compromise college aid bill, dropping federal scholarships. Aug. 30.
- HR 5978 -- Exempt certain water freighters from certain ICC regulations. Sept. 11.
- H J Res 538 -- Reimburse House Members and their staff for two round trips each to their district each fiscal year. Sept. 14. (This was approved by the House Administration Committee Sept. 6, was not formally reported, and does not appear on the House Calendar.)

Defeated by Other Means

Rules were requested on the following bills, which were subsequently brought up and defeated under suspension of the rules and Calendar Wednesday. Technically, they are still before the Rules Committee and could receive debate rules in 1962:

- HR 4172 -- Establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. Rule requested July 20. Brought up under suspension Sept. 21 and failed to get a majority.
- HR 8723 -- Amend the 1958 Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act. Rule requested Aug. 22. Brought up under suspension Sept. 6 and received a majority, but not two-thirds of the votes.
- HR 8890 -- Compromise school aid, dropping teachers' salaries, limited to one year. Rule requested Aug. 30. Brought up on Calendar Wednesday the same day and the House refused to consider it.

Passed by Other Means

The following bills were brought up and passed by other methods after a rule had been requested:

- HR 1010 -- Insure minimum wage raises for federal employees promoted into the next grade. Rule requested Aug. 10; brought up under suspension of the rules (two-thirds vote needed for passage) and passed Aug. 22.
- HR 6496 -- Extend the Civil Rights Commission for two years. Rule requested Aug. 22. Passed as a rider to an appropriation bill.

The Rules Committee does not announce how its members voted. In the few instances where the votes are known, Committee members themselves have released the information. It is known, however, that the three education bills were tabled when one Administration supporter voted with the conservative bloc because of the religious issue. (Weekly Report p. 1270) The manpower retraining and Philippine claims bills were deferred because one Administration supporter was absent, making a 7-7 impasse. The votes were never released on the bills denied rules.

Action on Major Bills

The Administration forces felt impelled to change the Committee's ways because in the 86th Congress it had delayed or blocked several types of bills of major importance to the New Frontier: a depressed areas bill was blocked by a 6-6 vote, then passed under the first use of Calendar Wednesday since 1950; one education bill was pigeonholed and a second, less expensive one, was sent to the floor after use of Calendar Wednesday was threatened, but the bill was blocked from a House-Senate conference after the House added a non-segregation rider; a housing

bill was temporarily delayed by a 6-6 vote in 1959, and then was sent to the floor after pressure was brought on the Committee; in 1960 an omnibus housing bill was denied a rule; a Senate-House conference on a minimum wage bill was not permitted until the Rules Committee was guaranteed that House conferees would insist on the House version of the bill, and the bill died in conference.

The only similar bill on which the Committee gave the Administration trouble in 1961 was the school bill. All of the others were sent to the floor without delay.

In light of the above listings, an important question is how much of a basic change was wrought by the battle fought and won in January. The strategy of enlarging the Committee to its present ratio was chosen over proposals to "purge" an anti-Administration Democrat, ease the routes around the Committee's roadblock, or accept Smith's offer of a "gentleman's agreement" to preserve the status quo in exchange for a guarantee of the Committee's approval of the President's five "must" bills (depressed areas, education, housing, minimum wage, health insurance).

But the 8-7 balance is a precarious one and the Committee's record in 1961 shows that the absence of one pro-Administration member or the injection of another issue -- religion, a special economic or labor problem -- across the basic liberal-conservative split has caused and will cause a "small band of men" to tie up the legislation.

Bills Originating in Rules

The Rules Committee record for 1961 shows that 249* resolutions over which it had original jurisdiction were referred to it, 222* were considered, 22 were reported, 103 were tabled and 50 were deferred. (*Includes 47 Fuels Policy Resolutions) Chairman Smith's staff compares this with 1959, the first year of the 86th Congress, when the Committee received 190** resolutions, considered 59**, reported 22, tabled 33** and deferred action on 7. (**Includes 29 Fuels Policy Resolutions)

Following Chairman Smith's loss on the reorganization fight, he opened the floodgates on resolutions the Committee had never considered before, many of them strongly opposed by Rayburn, forcing the new pro-Administration majority into the position of tabling them. Smith Feb. 21 said some of the proposals before the Committee "are silly," and "in the past I helped sidetrack them, but the House gave me a mandate not to do it any more." Feb. 22 the pro-Administration eight voted to table bills that would have allowed TV broadcasts of House proceedings (strongly opposed by Speaker Rayburn) and to ban "backdoor spending" -- authorization of any Government spending that does not have to be appropriated beforehand.

Among the other resolutions killed by the Committee were proposals to require Members of Congress to file detailed reports on their income and financial holdings, establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters, and study social and economic problems engendered by parenthood out of wedlock.

Smith and his supporters are now arguing that the new Committee is more "obstructionist" than its predecessor, and use both the statistics on action on legislation from other committees and on legislation originating in the Rules Committee to prove their point. Administration backers on the Committee are answering by drawing a distinction between the two Committee roles.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations. ACTION -- Sept. 22 issued a report (H Rept 1257), "Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies", based on a study by the Special Government Information Subcommittee of developments in information restrictions from January to August 1961.

The report said "for the first time since the Subcommittee entered the fight against excessive Government secrecy six years ago, there is a powerful new weapon -- the support of a President who is clearly on record in favor of the greatest possible flow of Government information." It said that while the Administration usually "moved fast to remove leftover information restrictions", in some cases it "moved only when prodded by Congress" and "in a very few cases there was no action at all."

Listed as "major areas" where there was no indication of action to correct past information "mistakes" were the following: the Defense Department had failed, in both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations, to act on a Committee recommendation that a penalty be established for the over-classification of information; there had been no change in the procedure of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, "which meets in secret to cast votes affecting billions of dollars' worth of federal public works projects"; the Justice Department, despite "repeated reminders by Congress", had done nothing to change information restrictions affecting "access to federal prisoners."

The report reviewed 34 specific cases of information withholding "left over" from the Eisenhower Administration and noted progress in most of them. It said, however, that "one of the more important problems nowhere near solution" involved the Commerce Department's refusal to remove the "cloak of secrecy" around the names of firms receiving export licenses for all goods shipped abroad. It showed that Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, in March-April 1961 correspondence with Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.), tentatively agreed there was "little justification" for keeping the information secret, but in June notified Moss that identification of individual business firms "would not be in the total public interest" and agreed to make public only descriptions of commodities licensed for export, their value or quantity and country of destination. The report said the decision was reached "apparently under industry pressure."

The report commended Hodges for his decision to establish new ground rules on meetings of the Business Advisory Council, whose minutes previously had been kept secret. It said Hodges agreed that minutes of all meetings would be submitted to the Justice Department for study in the context of antitrust laws.

Additional views were submitted by Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and George Meader (R Mich.). Both criticized the report for its "political overtones", and said while past problems were blamed on President Eisenhower's "personal policy", current problems were attributed to the "nature of bureaucracy."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sept. 19 -- The Committee issued a report (H Rept 1215) on telephone monitoring in Government agencies based on an Information Subcommittee survey of 37 major agencies. The report said: 33 of the agencies permitted telephone monitoring; 21 had no regulations controlling monitoring; 17 did not always require the other party to be warned a call was monitored. The survey also showed: only four of the 37 agencies permitted no form of telephone monitoring (Post Office Department, Railroad Retirement Board, Selective Service System, Tariff Commission); 25 agencies said they did not permit general monitoring but admitted to some form, usually a secretary on the line taking notes. The report said seven agencies had established monitoring regulations as a result of the Subcommittee survey, but there was a "dangerous drift toward a huge bureaucracy peering over the shoulder of the citizen." The Committee recommended: a complete survey of federal monitoring practices; control of monitoring by "clear, written regulations" for every agency, including a ban on eavesdropping and permitting the use of recording devices or a second person on the line only if advance notice was given the other party. The report said "Big Brother may not be watching you, yet, but his secretary probably is listening in."

ELECTRONICS RESEARCH

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations. ACTION -- Sept. 20 issued a staff report of the Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee concluding that "unwitting, needless duplication of effort in federally supported electronics research and development may cost the taxpayer not less than \$200 million per year." The report said the \$200 million was about one-tenth of the \$2 billion currently spent by the Federal Government for electronics research and resulted from a lack of communication on research already accomplished or in progress.

The defects in information services primarily resulted from the dynamic nature of the electronics industry and the "mammoth" flood of information which it regularly produced, the report said. The field is so vast and complex, the report said, that research currently being done by one federal agency or federally supported nongovernmental source might already have been done or might be carried on simultaneously elsewhere.

The report said the result of such duplication was that crucial national security programs "do not attain their highest and promptest yield" and that extra costs were imposed on the nation's taxpayers. In addition, it said, the value of federally sponsored research does not become as readily available to the civilian economy as might otherwise be the case.

The report said that a reliable information program for electronics would cost about \$6 million and would require "a national network of electronics information centers, coordinated with a larger network covering all scientific and technical information." Effective action, the report said, requires "a strong top policy mandate."

LEAD-ZINC TARIFFS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Sept. 26 reported an amended bill (HR 5193 -- H. Rept 1269) setting up a revised system of excise taxes on lead and zinc imports.

As reported, HR 5193 substituted a new system of flexible import excise taxes on lead and zinc ores and refined products for the system currently imposed under the Tariff Act of 1930. The bill also established import taxes on manufactured articles containing lead or zinc to be levied in addition to duties imposed under the 1930 Act. It removed lead and zinc import quotas imposed in 1958 by Presidential action. (1960 Almanac p. 324)

HR 5193 imposed the following new import taxes:

On lead -- • 1.4 cents per pound on the lead content of lead-bearing ores, flue dust and mattes of all kinds (replacing the .75 cents per pound existing tax).

• 2 cents per pound on the lead content of lead bullion, pigs and bars (replacing 1.0625 cents per pound).

• .7 cents per pound on the lead content of ores, flue dust and mattes and 1 cent per pound on the lead content of bullion, pigs and bars in addition to taxes if the average market price during a specified period fell below 13½ cents per pound. The additional taxes would be removed when the price during a specified period rose to 14½ cents or more per pound.

• 1 cent per pound compensatory tax (in addition to existing taxes) on certain manufactured products, with an additional 1 cent per pound tax which would be applied when the additional taxes on the lead ore and other forms of lead were in effect.

On zinc -- • 1.05 cents per pound on the zinc content of zinc fume and zinc-bearing ores (except pyrites containing not more than 3 percent of zinc), on old and worn out zinc suitable only to be remanufactured, and on zinc dross and skimmings (replacing existing taxes of 15 percent ad valorem on fume, .6 cents per pound on ores, and .75 cents per pound on scrap and skimmings).

• 1.5 cents per pound on the content of zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs (replacing .7 cents per pound).

• .7 cents per pound on the zinc content of zinc fume and zinc bearing ores (except the pyrites), old zinc, dross and skimmings, and 1 cent per pound on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs in addition to taxes if the average market price of zinc fell below 12½ cents per pound during a specified period. The additional taxes would be removed when the average price rose to 13½ cents or more per pound during a specified period.

• .8 cents per pound compensatory tax (in addition to existing taxes) on the zinc content of certain manufactured products, with an additional 1 cent per pound tax which would be applied when the additional taxes on the zinc ore and other forms of zinc were in effect.

The revised system would apply to all imports of lead and zinc after a date specified by the President, but not later than April 1, 1962. The report said the delay in putting the revised tariff system in effect would permit the Administration to negotiate with foreign lead-zinc exporters to modify or terminate "any international obligations of the United States with which the taxes provided for would conflict."

From evidence presented to the Committee, the report said, it was clear that the "present quota system is unsatisfactory under today's conditions and that a change in the system is indicated" if the depressed state of the domestic lead-zinc industry is to be alleviated.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Oct. 3 -- President Kennedy signed into law a bill (PL 87-347 -- HR 84) to help the domestic lead-zinc industry by authorizing stabilization payments for small mine operations. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee had amended the House version of HR 84 to impose a permanent import tax of 2 cents per pound on both lead and zinc and an additional 2-cent tax whenever the domestic price fell below 13½ cents per pound. The Finance Committee deleted the Administration-opposed taxes to ensure enactment of the bill in 1961. (Weekly Report p. 1659)

MSTS PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- Sept. 13 issued a report (S Rept 900) concluding that the "basic allegations" of bribery and conflict of interest between civilian employees of the Military Sea Transportation Service and ship repair contractors doing business with the MSTS Brooklyn, N.Y. base were "in fact true." The report was based on hearings held by the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Jan. 5, 6, 18, Feb. 21, 23, May 7 and June 9. (Weekly Report p. 389)

MSTS, operated by the Navy, is responsible for the maintenance of a fleet of ships used to transport personnel and cargo to and from U.S. military establishments around the world. Repair of Atlantic area vessels is carried out by the MSTS Maintenance and Repair Office, staffed primarily by civilians, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The report said that on the basis of evidence heard by the Subcommittee concerning "excessive gifts, free services, and unexplained affluence by Government employees" it was apparent there had been a "relaxation of moral values" in arranging for ship repairs at the MSTS Brooklyn base. It said contractors engaged in repair work made a "common practice" of providing improper gratuities which MSTS civilian employees made a "common practice" of accepting.

The Subcommittee said it was gravely disturbed over the lack of concern and the lack of knowledge among Navy officials of existing practices at the MSTS Brooklyn yard. It reported that the Navy, as the result of the Subcommittee investigation, had taken remedial action against certain MSTS civilian personnel and contractors. It recommended further corrective and punitive actions by the Internal Revenue Service, the Justice Department, and the Navy.

Committee Changes

Rep. J.T. Rutherford (D Texas) Sept. 25 was named to the House Armed Services Committee. He replaced Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas), 2nd ranking Committee member, who resigned from the House Sept. 24. (Weekly Report p. 1670) Rep. Rutherford the same day resigned from the Banking and Currency Committee.

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) the same day was appointed to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to fill the seat vacated by Rep. George P. Miller (D Calif.). (Weekly Report p. 1645)

McNamara Testimony

The Defense Department Oct. 9 announced that Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara had spent more than 88 hours testifying before Congressional committees during the first session of the 87th Congress. The Department said the Defense Secretary spent approximately an additional three hours in preparation for each hour of testimony.

MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Sept. 20 released a report (S Rept 1098) of the Migratory Labor Subcommittee on U.S. migratory farm labor problems. The study on which the report was based was authorized by S Res 267 of the 86th Congress, and hearings were held between Aug. 1959 and July 1960.

As a result of the study Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) Feb. 28 had introduced 11 bills (S 1122-S 1132) designed to improve the economic and social conditions of U.S. migrants. The report called for immediate action on the 11 bills which provided a minimum wage for farm workers, prohibited employment of children under 14 except under limited circumstances, required national registration of labor contractors who acted as middle men between migrant farm workers and farmers seeking a supplemental work force, provided improved health, housing, educational and child care facilities for migrants, extended collective bargaining rights to farm workers, provided for improved recruiting and transportation of workers and established a National Advisory Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. The Senate passed five of the bills during the 87th Congress' first session, but they were not taken up by the House. (Weekly Report p. 1613)

The report said there was need for additional study to determine what the Federal Government's role should be in providing U.S. migrants with increased old age and survivors insurance benefits, improved transportation, workingmen's compensation and unemployment insurance coverage.

The report said Congress should consider requiring Interstate Commerce Commission certification that a vehicle was safe to transport migrant workers before permitting it to undertake a trip. It said consideration should also be given to requiring public liability insurance coverage for such vehicles.

In view of the high rate of agricultural employment injuries -- in 1959 one-fourth of the total number of workers killed on the job were agricultural employees -- the report said consideration should be given to providing federal assistance to states to permit them to extend workingmen's compensation coverage to migrant farm workers.

As a result of consolidation and mechanization, farms now resembled industry more than they did when agricultural workers were originally excluded from compulsory unemployment insurance coverage, the report said. It said some form of income security program should be made available to all farmworkers.

The report said state laws denying public assistance grants to persons who did not reside in the state for a specified period of time should not be applied to migrant farm workers.

In individual views, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said he supported 10 of the 11 Williams bills, but the bill (S 1128) to extend collective bargaining rights to farm workers was not necessarily the "wisest or most desirable means" of achieving better conditions and wages for migrants.

HIGHWAY ACT ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- Sept. 20 released a report (H Rept 1246) on administration of the federal-aid highway program in Florida. The report was based in part on hearings held by the Federal-Aid Highway Program Special Subcommittee in December 1960. It was the third in a series of Committee studies on administration of the 1956 Highway Act. (Weekly Report p. 841)

The report said it was "incontrovertible" that Florida state personnel "accepted tens of thousands of dollars" in bribes from contractors performing work involving over \$60 million worth of highway projects in which federal aid participated. It said Florida "must bear a full measure of responsibility for a display of unwarranted complacency in the light of all that has been shown to have occurred."

The report said the lack of Florida statutes or administrative directives against acceptance of gratuities or loans had led to the abuses. It said it seemed "incomprehensible" that the widespread practice of under-cover payments had not been detected by top state personnel. The Subcommittee also found it "hard to understand", the report said, why the state legislature, following the hearings, had not imposed penalties on the givers and receivers of the payments.

Atomic Energy Committee Study

The Senate-House Joint Atomic Energy Committee was termed "probably the most powerful Congressional committee in the history of the nation" in a study prepared under the auspices of George Washington University by Harold P. Green and Alan Rosenthal, lawyers and political scientists. The "Study in Fusion of Government Power", released Oct. 5, covered the Committee's work since its creation in 1946.

The study said: the Committee's influence emerged in 1950-53 following the first Soviet atomic explosion and grew during the Eisenhower Administration when the Committee substituted "pressure on a reluctant Executive Branch" for earlier "informal and cooperative policy formulation"; the essence of the Committee was its "positive sense of mission"; it exerted its influence through "negotiation" with the Executive; what it failed to get by negotiation it "seems to impose through authorization legislation."

The study said the Committee's power expansion was more far-reaching than that of any other committee or of Congress as a whole and had established precedents "which may be hard for the Executive to live with in the future." Assuming Congress' role required expansion to "counter-balance the enhanced position of the Executive," the study said, "the very important question" remained as to whether the Committee's techniques "represent an appropriate means for accomplishing this objective."

KENNEDY-McCORMACK DONNYBROOK BREWS

Probably no Senate seat in United States history has been the subject of such crucial election battles, affecting the entire course of the nation's destiny over two centuries, as the seat which John F. Kennedy vacated to become President of the United States. (See see box, next page.)

Now three young members of Massachusetts' three most powerful political families -- the Kennedys, the McCormacks and the Lodges -- are on the verge of yet another battle to win Massachusetts' charmed Senate seat. This Congressional Quarterly Fact Sheet reports on the prospects for a spirited 1962 contest ahead.

Current Prospects

When John Kennedy was elected President, Mass. Gov. Foster Furcolo (D 1957-61) obliged the President-elect by appointing Benjamin A. Smith II (D), the former mayor of Gloucester, Mass. and a Harvard College roommate of Mr. Kennedy's, to the Senate seat. (Weekly Report p. 22) Smith was virtually unknown outside his own area of the state before his appointment and Furcolo, in designating him for the seat, said Smith would not be a candidate for the seat in 1964.

Smith, however, has refused to consider his role merely that of a "seat warmer" and it is known that he would like to be a candidate in the 1962 special election required under Massachusetts law to fill the two years that will remain in the six-year term to which Mr. Kennedy was elected in 1958. Since he is beholden to Kennedy for his appointment and would be dependent on Kennedy aid in a re-election bid, it is assumed that Smith would step aside if the Kennedys were to support another candidate for the 1962 nomination.

It is reported that Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, 29, the President's youngest brother, is edging toward an open bid for his brother's former seat. The Kennedy candidacy, if it materialized, would eliminate Smith as a 1962 candidate. But it might be expected to spark one of the most dramatic election battles of 1962, a race which would have national implications.

For it now appears that Ted Kennedy would have to defeat the state's popular Attorney General, Edward McCormack (D), 38, in order to win the Democratic nomination. McCormack is the nephew of House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), a leading candidate to succeed Sam Rayburn (D Texas) as Speaker of the House.

Even if successful in the Democratic primary, Ted Kennedy would then face probable opposition in the general election from George Cabot Lodge, 34, -- the son of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and a hopeful contender for the Senate seat his great-great-great-grandfather first won 172 years ago.

Democratic Primary Outlook

A Kennedy-McCormack primary fight could have a decisive effect on the President's relations with the elder McCormack. Should McCormack be elected

Speaker, the Kennedy Administration might have reservations about thwarting the political ambitions of his nephew -- who is known to be very close to his uncle.

Even if McCormack were not elected House Speaker -- and it is possible that informal White House opposition might be one reason for his defeat -- he would presumably continue as House Majority Leader. Both the Speaker and Majority Leader occupy key positions in Congress. Not only "on the record" support, but enthusiastic backing of the President's legislative requests by both these men is usually vital to passage of the Presidential program. If President Kennedy were to offend the elder McCormack by permitting his brother to enter the Senate race against McCormack's nephew, the entire Kennedy program in Congress might well be jeopardized.

The Kennedy family, however, is not accustomed to permitting other families' pride and fortunes to stand in its path. Symbolic of this was the Kennedy challenge to the historic Lodge family in the 1916 and 1952 Senate races. The importance which the Kennedy family attaches to the Massachusetts Senate seat was underscored by Mr. Kennedy's 1959 statement in which he said: "Just as I went into politics because (my brother) Joe died, if anything happened to me tomorrow, Bobby (Robert, now Attorney General) would run for my seat in the Senate. And if Bobby died our younger brother Ted would take over for him."

One of the McCormacks, asked recently if his family would not hesitate in challenging a Kennedy for the Senate, replied, "You must remember that we are also a proud family."

Massachusetts observers expect that a Kennedy-McCormack Senate race would revive and provide a dramatic climax to a feud which goes back to 1956 when the Kennedy supporters defeated McCormack forces in a sharp battle for control of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee. The Kennedy choice for Democratic State Chairman, John (Pat) Lynch, continues in the post today.

The rivalry between the two clans has been smoothed over since 1956 and the McCormacks have actually gone all-out in helping John Kennedy, both in his unsuccessful bid for the Vice Presidential nomination at the 1956 Democratic Convention and in his victorious drive for the Presidential nomination in 1960. Observers recall that in 1952 McCormack helped Kennedy win the Boston Jewish vote, over which McCormack is reported to have some influence, and that in 1958 Kennedy gave the younger McCormack a helping hand in a tight race for Attorney General by taking him along to the famed Kennedy "tea party" political meetings throughout the state.

Some Massachusetts observers, convinced that the Kennedys would not want a party-rending primary fight that might endanger the entire Democratic position in the President's home state, believe the Administration may well seek to make a deal with the McCormacks. Speculation is that such a deal could either involve a pledge of support for McCormack in the Speakership

fight, or a desirable federal post for either the elder or younger McCormack, or all these favors, in return for Edward McCormack's assurance that he will not run for the Senate.

But if such an arrangement is not worked out, the prospects are for a real donnybrook in which -- as one of the McCormacks told Congressional Quarterly -- the cooperation of past years between the Kennedy and McCormack families "would all be history."

Ted Kennedy

Ted Kennedy, his family's prospective candidate in such a race, is a 1958 graduate of the University of Virginia Law School. He has gained political experience in his brother's 1958 Senate race and then the 1960 Presidential campaign. Though he has never run for public

office himself, he is characterized by a veteran state political reporter as "a damned attractive campaigner."

Since his brother's election as President, Ted has made trips to Africa and Latin America and then written newspaper articles and spoken widely on his impressions. Talks on foreign affairs have characterized the political appearances he is making all over Massachusetts in an obvious preparation for a statewide political bid. His political activities have left him relatively little time to try cases in his official post as a \$1-a-year assistant district attorney in Suffolk County (Boston).

Some members of the Kennedy family are known to have urged Ted not to make the Senate race, warning him that he may be making his bid too early and may thwart his entire career through defeat. Some are urging him to run instead for Congressman at large if (as expected), the current Massachusetts redistricting dead-

Historical Background of 'Charmed' Senate Seat

1789-1893

Early in the spring of 1789 a rock-ribbed New Englander named Tristram Dalton departed his native Boston to travel down to New York where the first Congress of the new United States of America had been called into session. Dalton was one of the first two Senators from Massachusetts.

Dalton would doubtless have been amazed to hear that, in the following two centuries, his Senate seat would be held by great Americans, men playing a decisive role in shaping the future of their country. Yet history shows that this single Senate seat has been held by George Cabot, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Henry Cabot Lodge Sr., Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and John F. Kennedy.

In 1790 Dalton lost his seat to George Cabot, who later became leader of the Federalist party on the death of Alexander Hamilton.

Following Cabot's resignation in 1796 the seat was held by a host of New Englanders -- men like Benjamin Goodhue and Jonathan Mason, Christopher Gore and Elijah H. Mills. Prominent among the early holders of the seat was John Quincy Adams, who served in the seat from 1803 to 1808. Seventeen years later Adams became President of the United States.

In 1827, while Adams was in the White House, one of the greatest Senators of all time -- Daniel Webster -- was chosen to fill the same Senate seat. Webster held the seat for nearly two decades, championing the interests of New England but making his great mark on history through his eloquent oratory in favor of a strong Federal Union.

1893-1960

Henry Cabot Lodge Sr., George Cabot's great-grandson, entered the Senate in 1893 and held the "seat of destiny" until his death in 1924. A spokesman for conservative Republicanism, Lodge rose to be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He held that post in 1919 when President

Woodrow Wilson asked the Senate to approve U.S. entry into the League of Nations. Lodge insisted on reservations unacceptable to Wilson, with the result that the League was formed without the United States.

Despite his deep Yankee roots, Lodge was successful in winning the friendship and support of many of the Irish immigrant groups who settled heavily in Massachusetts. "Let us be done with British-Americans and Irish-Americans and German-Americans, and so on, and all be Americans," he said in 1888. Lodge's isolationist policies also pleased the anti-British sentiment of the Irish.

In 1916 one of the most famous Boston Irish, John Francis ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald, challenged Lodge for his Senate seat. Lodge defeated Fitzgerald by a 33,000-vote margin out of half a million votes cast. But the score was to be evened when Fitzgerald's grandson, John F. Kennedy, defeated Lodge's grandson, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., in a race for the same seat 36 years later.

On the death of the elder Lodge in 1924, the seat was filled by David I. Walsh (D), who held the office until the end of World War II. In the meantime the elder Lodge's grandson, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., had entered politics and been elected to the other Massachusetts Senate seat in a hard battle against James Michael Curley (D) in 1936. In 1943 Lodge resigned from the Senate to go on active duty with the Army, and when he returned to Massachusetts in 1946 his former Senate seat was held by another Republican, Leverett Saltonstall.

Lodge then successfully challenged Walsh for the seat his grandfather and great-great-grandfather had held. In the Senate from 1947 through 1952, he supported U.S. participation in the United Nations and a bipartisan foreign policy -- stands which seemed a world away from his grandfather's policies.

Lodge, managing the pre-Convention Eisenhower Presidential campaign, failed to mend his own political fences in Massachusetts and in 1952 was defeated by Boston Congressman John F. Kennedy -- grandson of "Honey Fitz".

lock remains unbroken, forcing an at-large election of all seats in 1962. Ted is known to have considered the Congressional race but to prefer the Senate if he thinks he can win.

Predominant opinion in the state is that Ted would be a favorite in any race because of his name, the political powers of the Presidency which would doubtless be thrown behind his candidacy, the Kennedy family's intensive political campaign techniques and the family's virtually unlimited campaign funds.

The influence of the Kennedy brothers' father, Joseph P. Kennedy, might become an issue in the campaign since it is reported that several of his father's "old crowd" have become close advisers to Ted. Sources in the state told CQ that while Ted has not addressed himself much to domestic issues in his political appearances about the state, his few references to these issues have revealed a slightly less liberal approach than the President's, bringing him closer to his father's known conservative views.

Edward McCormack

Edward McCormack, like Ted Kennedy, has made no open announcement of his Senate candidacy but is known to be very interested in the post and to prefer it by far to running for Governor or another post.

Associates of the younger McCormack say he feels he has achieved all he can in state government in his two highly successful races for Attorney General and that the Senate would be the next logical step. (McCormack, a former Boston City Councilman, first ran for Attorney General in 1956 and was defeated by the late George Fingold (R). In 1958, however, he defeated Christian A. Herter Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, in a race for the same office. In 1960 he was re-elected by a margin of approximately 450,000 votes, at the same time that the Democratic gubernatorial candidate was going down to defeat.)

It is reported that McCormack would now like to run for an office completely unconnected with the current wave of scandals in Massachusetts state government. As Attorney General he has followed up investigations of others and obtained indictments against allegedly corrupt public officials. But impartial observers believe he might have done more in actually initiating investigations himself.

McCormack is reported to feel that if he does not seek the Senate seat against Ted Kennedy, someone else will. Sources close to the family say that the most potent domestic issue against the Kennedy Administration is the number of Kennedys in high office and that Ted's Senate candidacy would only "add another log to the fire," causing still more charges of Kennedy family "nepotism." The McCormacks are reported to believe that Massachusetts voters feel there are already enough Kennedys in public office and that Ted's candidacy would be vigorously resisted. Edward McCormack last winter said that if he did decide to seek the Senate seat, he would not let a Kennedy candidacy deter him.

Under Massachusetts law, each party holds a convention in June of each election year at which candidates for statewide offices are endorsed. The convention's selections may be challenged in the September primary, however. Republicans generally stick with the convention-endorsed candidates, but Democrats usually have primary fights in which convention-endorsed candidates are frequently defeated. Thus the final solution of a

Kennedy-McCormack duel might be postponed to September 1962, less than two months before the general election.

General Election Outlook

The most likely Republican nominee to oppose either Ted Kennedy or Edward McCormack is George Cabot Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge. The younger Lodge began his career as a Boston newspaperman and in 1958 became Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs. In this post he served as U.S. delegate to the International Labor Organization and from mid-1960 to mid-1961 was chairman of the ILO governing body -- the second American and the youngest man ever to hold the post. The Kennedy Administration asked him to remain in his post until June 1961 in order to round out his year as ILO chairman.

Lodge returned to Boston about July 1 and joined the faculty of the Harvard Business School as a lecturer on international economics and on the role of trade unions in the underdeveloped countries. It was understood that his new post would leave him sufficient time to canvass the Massachusetts political situation. Lodge has told friends that he definitely plans to make the 1962 Senate race.

Another possible Republican candidate is former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, but Republican chieftains are concerned that his severe arthritis might hinder him in making a vigorous campaign. Henry Cabot Lodge has announced he will not make the race. Rep. Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) might be interested in running, especially since the 10th Congressional District which he represents is sure to be eliminated in any redistricting. But most observers believe the younger Lodge could defeat Curtis in a bid for the nomination. Gov. John A. Volpe (R) reportedly prefers to seek another term as Governor.

Some Republicans have expressed a concern that Lodge, at 34, would not present a great enough contrast in age and experience to Ted Kennedy. Lodge is understood to feel that he could prove himself far better qualified to the state's voters by pointing out that he is five years older than Ted, that unlike Ted he has held important domestic and foreign policy positions, and that unlike Ted he has gained an intimate familiarity with Massachusetts through several years as a Boston newspaper reporter.

The younger Lodge would be an especially liberal Republican nominee. Some observers believe his basic positions are more liberal than those of Ted Kennedy.

A Kennedy-Lodge Senate race would have deep national significance since the political prestige of the Kennedy Administration would be on the line. A victory would tend to reconfirm the already recognized Kennedy political strength in Massachusetts. A defeat could be highly embarrassing to the Administration.

Observers believe Lodge would certainly benefit from the Kennedy family "nepotism" issue. Moreover, Republicans are expected to launch a strong campaign in 1962 backed up by a reorganized and revitalized Republican State Committee and benefiting from widespread charges of corruption and actual proceedings against past and present Democratic officeholders.

On the other hand, many voters might cast ballots for Ted Kennedy simply out of loyalty to the President. The deepness of the primary scars which the Democrats inflict on themselves, plus the general popularity of the Kennedy Administration at the time of the election, might be the decisive factors in the race.



N.J. GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION WATCHED FOR NATIONAL TREND

Increasing national interest is being focused on the New Jersey Nov. 7 Governorship election in which that state's voters will choose between former President Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell (R), and former New Jersey Superior Court Judge Richard J. Hughes (D) in the year's only gubernatorial contest involving a real test between the parties. (Virginia also chooses a Governor Nov. 7, but the Democratic nomination, decided July 11 in favor of Albert S. Harrison, is considered tantamount to election.)

Among New Jersey voters, the campaign to date has been marked by a high degree of apathy despite the intensive barnstorming tours undertaken by both candidates. But state and national leaders of both parties are keenly aware that the outcome of the election may have considerable psychological impact on both parties as they prepare for the important gubernatorial and Congressional elections of 1962.

A Mitchell victory would be interpreted by Republicans as a sure sign of their party's power to make important gains at local and state levels during the period that the Democrats control the White House. In 1953, a year after Mr. Eisenhower's first election, Robert B. Meyner (D) won the New Jersey Governorship to end 10 years of Republican rule in the state. The Meyner victory was the harbinger of a steady stream of Democratic gubernatorial and Congressional gains during the Eisenhower years -- gains climaxed by President Kennedy's election in 1960. Republicans are hopeful that a Mitchell victory could turn the tables, heralding strong Republican gains during Mr. Kennedy's Presidency -- the type of party-building gains they believe would be necessary to build the party sufficiently to recoup the Presidency in 1964 or 1968. (Weekly Report p. 356)

Within the Republican camp, a Mitchell victory would place Sen. Clifford P. Case (R), who suggested and then supported Mitchell's nomination against strongly entrenched GOP organization forces in the April 18 primary, in an undisputed position of leadership in the state Republican party. (For details of Mitchell's overwhelming primary victory over State Sens. Walter H. Jones (R Bergen County) and Wayne Dumont Jr. (R Warren County) see Weekly Report p. 641, 685.)

A Mitchell victory would also benefit New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) in the preliminaries to the 1964 Republican Presidential nomination. Mitchell is considered a "liberal Republican" of the Rockefeller stripe. Rockefeller has campaigned in New Jersey for Mitchell although Republican campaign strategists, sensitive to Democratic charges of excessive "outside help" for Mitchell, have reached a tentative conclusion not to call in further outside help except for former President Eisenhower's scheduled speeches in Newark and Jersey City Oct. 17. Nevertheless, the Rockefeller interest in Mitchell's victory is apparent and Rockefeller could certainly count on Mitchell's support in a contest with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) for the 1964 GOP nomination.

Democrats have placed a high priority on a Hughes victory in order to solidify and continue the strong Democratic effort in the state begun by Meyner (who is constitutionally barred from seeking a third term). Meyner's efforts have transformed New Jersey from a solidly Republican state into one where Democrats are as strong as, if not stronger than, the GOP. The Democratic organization showed its effectiveness by ending Republican Assembly control in the 1957 elections and by coming within one vote of controlling the Senate (which had been balanced 17-4 in favor of the Republicans before Meyner became Governor). A third Democratic statewide victory in 1961 (following those of 1953 and 1957) would go far toward transforming New Jersey into a basically Democratic state. A probable early national effect of such a trend would be to reduce the Republicans' 8 to 6 predominance in the state's Congressional delegation.

Democratic Stakes

Democrats are also intent on maintaining their control of the New Jersey statehouse less Republicans interpret a Mitchell victory as a setback to the President and the policies of the "New Frontier." Mr. Kennedy carried New Jersey by a slim 22,091 vote margin in 1960 at the same time that Sen. Case was winning re-election by a plurality of 332,447 votes. Thus Democrats feel a psychological and practical need to score a morale-building Democratic victory in the state in 1961. New Jersey is relatively typical of the heavily industrialized and urban Northern states which provided the backbone of the 1960 Democratic margin in the electoral college and which the Administration must count on for another victory in 1964.

Reflecting the importance they attach to the New Jersey elections, the Democrats have sent National Chairman John M. Bailey, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Theodore Kennedy, the President's younger brother, into the state to campaign for Hughes. Meyner and Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D) have also been campaigning energetically for the Democratic candidate. No decision has yet been made on whether President Kennedy should lend his full prestige to the Hughes campaign by appearing personally in the state. Hughes Sept. 29 told Congressional Quarterly that he has not requested Mr. Kennedy's help but would of course welcome it. Observers believe the President may hesitate in lending his full prestige to the Hughes candidacy if he feels a Mitchell victory as likely. A rebuff from the state's voters following a personal Presidential appearance in behalf of Hughes might weaken Mr. Kennedy's general political position.

Hughes, however, is anxious to lend a national significance to his race. "A vote for Mitchell would be a vote for the Republican party nationally and a vote for myself would be a vote for the New Frontier," he told CQ. "A Mitchell victory would constitute a repudiation of the Kennedy Administration," he said. The Republican

National Committee, Hughes said, has shown interest in the New Jersey campaign only to obtain a propaganda weapon with which to promote GOP gains in other states in 1962.

Hughes also said Rockefeller was interested in the New Jersey race only to further his own ambitions. "I'd love to see him come in (to campaign further for Mitchell)," Hughes said. "Rockefeller is very vulnerable. If I'm elected, I'll be up in New York helping his opponent next year," Hughes added.

General Outlook

From the outset, most New Jersey observers have considered Mitchell a clear favorite. The major reasons for this have been:

- Mitchell's greater prominence. As Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Cabinet he received continuing publicity which Hughes has never enjoyed. A survey earlier in the year showed that his name was known to twice as many New Jersey voters as Hughes'. Moreover, the press treatment Mitchell received during his years in the Eisenhower Cabinet was on the whole extremely favorable.

- Labor ties. Many leaders of organized labor had high praise for Mitchell's performance as Secretary of Labor. In contrast to organized labor's usual energetic efforts to elect Democratic candidates, the New Jersey AFL-CIO is maintaining a position of official neutrality in the Mitchell-Hughes race. (Before the recent AFL-CIO merger in the state the CIO had voted to support Hughes but the AFL voted to be neutral. The merger cancelled the official CIO endorsement, though several CIO locals will continue to support Hughes.)

- "Time for a change" psychology. Despite the general popularity of the Meyner administration, voters of two-party states often prefer a change in party control every few years and Mitchell is generally acknowledged to be the most outstanding Republican gubernatorial candidate since the beginning of the Meyner era.

- Catholicism. Both Mitchell and Hughes are Roman Catholics, so that the Democrats may lose some of the advantage they often enjoy among Catholic voters when a Catholic Democrat opposes a Protestant Republican.

The general opinion persists that Mitchell is still in the lead. Republican managers express optimism and warn only of organizational over-confidence. Democrats claim their man is drawing up toward or even to the same level with Mitchell, but admit it will be a tough race. They point to the following factors which they believe have brightened the picture for Hughes:

- Debate. Hughes has repeatedly challenged Mitchell to debate on state issues and Mitchell has declined. Observers believe Mitchell's refusal must have hurt him some, but the degree of harm is difficult to gauge.

- Hughes campaign. Hughes has conducted an especially vigorous campaign and was out on the county "picnic circuit" all during the summer months while Mitchell was laid up in a Sea Girt hotel for a protracted period following a June 6 accident in which he broke his left leg.

- The Hughes personality. Supporters believe Hughes' relaxed, friendly personality has won him countless friends in all corners of the state.

On balance, it seems likely that Mitchell's refusal to debate has harmed his position somewhat. Moreover, Hughes' intensive campaign undoubtedly gave him some advantage during the summer months. But Mitchell is now out of his cast and campaigning just as actively as Hughes.

In meeting the "man on the street," Mitchell is more reserved than Hughes. In speaking engagements, Hughes speaks more rapidly and is more aggressive in his attacks on the opposition, while Mitchell speaks more slowly, in a less partisan vein, but with equal versatility when touching on state issues. Both men make a very "sincere" impression. But whether his contact with the voter is just a handshake, or in a full speech, Mitchell appears to have a more mature and seasoned "aura" about him than Hughes. This fits the "image" of the experienced governmental servant who has risen to Cabinet rank. The Democrats have begun to chip away at the Mitchell image through Hughes' repeated challenges to a face-to-face debate and charges that Mitchell's familiarity with state issues is insubstantial at the best. The major question in observers' minds a month before the election was whether the Mitchell "image" could be whittled down significantly in the last weeks of campaigning. From the position of a virtual political unknown in the early spring, Hughes had made tremendous progress. But most observers doubted whether he could overcome the Mitchell lead before election day.

The campaign was expected to gain in intensity during the final weeks as both parties struggle for control of the nation's most powerful governorship. The Governor is the only elected statewide official in New Jersey. He appoints his cabinet, boards, commissions and most judges. About 18,000 state jobs are under his control.

The Hughes Campaign

Richard J. Hughes was officially chosen the Democratic candidate for Governor in the April 18 primary, scoring a decisive victory over nominal opposition. (Weekly Report p. 685) His real selection, however, took place at a Feb. 13 meeting of the state's 21 county Democratic leaders presided over by Meyner. The Feb. 13 meeting climaxed a prolonged period of intraparty dispute over the best man to receive the nomination. Over 25 men had been considered for the nomination but all except Hughes either refused or were eliminated for one reason or another. The fact that the state's two old-line Democratic political "bosses" (former Mayor John V. Kenny of Hudson County and Dennis F. Carey of Essex County) concurred in Hughes' selection has given the Republicans a chance to introduce charges of "bossism" concerning Hughes' nomination. Hughes maintains that both Kenny and Carey had other first preferences and that the nomination was "completely unsolicited" on his part.

Born in Warren County, N.J., Hughes, 51, attended public schools and received his college education at St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md., and St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., before going on to the New Jersey Law School (now Rutgers School of Law) from which he was graduated in 1931.

Following an unsuccessful race for Congress in 1938, Hughes was appointed in 1939 as a U.S. Attorney for New Jersey and was assigned to the Trenton office. During World War II he spent much of his time on espionage cases. In 1945 he was elected Mercer County Democratic chairman and began the program of building the party in that area which has turned Mercer into a solidly Democratic county.

In 1948 Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R) appointed Hughes to a county judgeship and in 1952 he advanced Hughes to the state Superior Court. Hughes resigned as a Superior

Court judge in 1957, stating that the salary was not sufficient for the support of his family of nine children. He returned to corporation law and among other duties served as a legal counsel for a railroad (with the result that Republicans have charged he resigned from the Court in order to become a paid railroad lobbyist).

Starting soon after his selection as the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Hughes began an intensive statewide campaign which carried him over 60,000 miles -- 50,000 by automobile and 10,000 by plane -- up to Oct. 1, proving his ability as an indefatigable campaigner. Supporters believe this campaign, coupled with an intensive billboard and radio advertising campaign, have done much to close the "familiarity gap" against his better known opponent.

The Hughes campaign is benefiting greatly from the vastly improved political organization built up by Meyner during the past eight years. Robert J. Burkhardt, a leading Democratic professional in the state, resigned as Assistant Postmaster General to assume direction of the Hughes campaign. In contrast to some Democratic campaigns in the past, the Hughes effort is reputedly extremely well financed. Mitchell aides told CQ they thought the Hughes campaign would cost \$1,000,000 in contrast to about \$500,000 for their own campaign. Hughes, however, said he thought the Republicans were so desperate to win in New Jersey in 1961 that they would outspend the Democrats by 4-1 by Nov. 7. Independent observers said that up to Oct. 1 the greater spending had been done in the Hughes campaign.

The major themes of Hughes' campaign have been aggressive attacks on Mitchell combined with an effort to identify himself with the positive achievements of the Meyner administration. Some key issues developed by Hughes include:

- Mitchell's lack of New Jersey experience. Hughes claims that Mitchell, regardless of his background on the national scene, has been away from New Jersey for so long that he is actually unaware of important state issues. He says Mitchell has actually missed voting in several important state elections in recent years. "Mitchell is not doing any of his own thinking because he doesn't know the state," Hughes told CQ. "He's a 'hit-and-run candidate' -- he hits hard on some issue but he won't discuss it because he often doesn't understand it."

- Debates. Hughes has frequently challenged Mitchell to face-to-face debates -- anywhere, anytime in the state. Hughes charges that Mitchell has refused because of his ignorance about the state's problems. Hughes aides say Mitchell is afraid of the comparison with a younger, more aggressive candidate. (The Mitchell camp replies that Mitchell is not afraid to face Hughes in debate but that such encounters would simply afford Hughes, the less well known man, a great deal of publicity without corresponding gains for Mitchell. They point to Mitchell's willingness to answer questions on any state issues at public meetings around the state.)

- Outside aid. Hughes charges that out-of-state Republican campaigners for Mitchell (including former President Eisenhower, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) and Rockefeller) are merely attempting to divert the attention of New Jerseyans from the issues of the campaign and carry out the aim, attributed to former Republican National Chairman Thruston M. Morton, of "picking up a couple of state houses" for the GOP.

- Senate Republican caucus. Hughes attacks Mitchell for failing to repudiate the Republican state Senate caucus

system by which a majority of the state Senate's Republicans, meeting in caucus, can prevent legislation from reaching the floor for debate and voting. Democrats say they eliminated the caucus system when they took control of the Assembly in 1957, and will do the same if they should win the Senate in 1961. They claim the caucus has killed numerous progressive bills.

- Education. Democrats point with pride to the quadrupling of state aid to local school districts since Meyner became Governor and promise continued strong programs for school construction plus expansion of the system of two-year technical institutes and junior colleges. Hughes has attacked Mitchell for expressing the view that admissions to state colleges should be limited to well qualified students. Hughes believes all the state's high school graduates who wish a college education should at least be given a try in the state colleges.

- State government costs. New Jersey's state government is operated at less cost per capita than any other state, Hughes says, crediting the achievement to Meyner. He points to the triple-A credit rating which the state achieved in 1956. Though the state now has no income or sales tax, Hughes says he would consider such taxes if necessary to finance better education or other worthy projects. (Mitchell has announced his categorical opposition to state sales or income taxes.) Hughes also charges that Mitchell has advocated numerous "pie in the sky" programs which the state can't afford.

- Administration. Hughes says that Mitchell has advocated a tremendous number of new state bureaus, departments and offices "which would duplicate existing services." "My opponent plans to run this state from an armchair by special committees and commissions," Hughes says. But "real executive leadership" would characterize his own administration, Hughes says.

The Mitchell Campaign

At the age of 60, Mitchell has behind him a long career both in business and government. He started as grocery clerk while in high school and later owned two grocery stores. He was an expeditor for the Western Electric Co. between 1929 and 1931 and again from 1936 to 1938. He was director of the Emergency Relief Assn. in Union County (1931-36), director of employment for the Works Progress Administration in New York City (1938-40), director of labor relations for War Department construction activity (1940-42), director of industrial personnel for the War Department (1942-44), director of personnel and labor relations for R.H. Macy & Co. in New York (1944-47), vice president for operations of the Federated Department Stores (1947-53), Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower (1953) and Secretary of Labor (1953-61). In an effort to offset Democratic charges that Mitchell is really a stranger to New Jersey, his campaign literature points out that he was born and raised in Elizabeth and that the Mitchells "have been born, schooled, married and buried in New Jersey" for over 100 years. Mitchell's home is in Little Silver, N.J. Mitchell and his wife have one adopted daughter and one grandchild. (For full Mitchell biography, see 1960 Weekly Report p. 1317).

The Mitchell campaign, which was off to a fast start as a result of his strong primary victory, was slowed down considerably by the June 6 accident in which he broke his leg. Until early September Mitchell was laid up in a heavy cast and could only move about with the

help of a wheel chair. As a result he passed up all active campaigning during the summer months. He set up headquarters at the Stockton Hotel in Sea Girt, N.J., and held hundreds of conferences with visiting county politicians, newspaper editors, labor and business groups. He also used the time to confer with numerous experts who had conducted a wide range of research studies for him on state affairs. These studies led to 31 specific recommendations on state policies which form the basis of the Mitchell program for the state.

Samuel Zagoria, a seasoned New Jersey campaigner who is on leave from Case's Senate staff to run the Mitchell campaign, feels that the summer in Sea Girt may have been a blessing in disguise since it gave Mitchell an ideal opportunity to fill out his knowledge of major New Jersey problems.

Early in September Mitchell switched to crutches and about Oct. 1 to a cane.

The Mitchell campaign, according to aides, has been somewhat limited because of a lack of funds. One reason commonly pointed to is the primary campaign which exhausted the "giving ability" of many traditional strong Republican contributors in the state.

Despite the bitterness of the primary campaign Mitchell has apparently been able to unify most of the Republican organization behind his campaign. Jones and Dumont, his primary opponents, have taken no steps to hinder his campaign. There have been a few scattered reports of continued hostility to him among regular organization Republicans, however.

As the campaign develops, these appear to be among the more important Mitchell campaign issues:

- **Bossism.** Republicans claim that the Democratic "bosses" Kenny and Carey were instrumental in winning Hughes the nomination and infer that Hughes would be beholden to them as Governor. As an example of alleged power of the bosses they point to Kenny's reported statement that he would raise \$250,000 for the Hughes campaign. Republicans say the Mitchell nomination, won in a fairly contested open primary, contrasts favorably to the way in which Hughes was selected.

- **Industrial growth.** Mitchell says that there are fewer industrial jobs in New Jersey in 1961 than there were in 1953 and that a positive program must be undertaken to create a climate friendly to industrial growth in the state. (Hughes replies that the Meyner administration has done a good job in keeping jobs in the state and in bringing in new industries.)

- **Administrative experience.** Republicans claim that Mitchell's administrative experience (including running

the Labor Department, which has more employees than the state government), qualifies him for the governorship far better than Hughes, who has never held an administrative post.

- **Jetport.** In contrast to Meyner, who favors a jetport to be located in heavily-populated Northern New Jersey, near metropolitan New York, Mitchell favors a jetport in central New Jersey (Ocean or Burlington County). Mitchell says such a jetport, with modern surface transport or helicopter shuttles, could serve both New York and Philadelphia. Hughes has refused to accept Meyner's view and is also plugging for a jetport in central New Jersey. But voters may confuse Hughes' view with Meyner's, thus benefiting Mitchell.

- **Education.** Mitchell favors a "citizens' study" to strengthen the state's programs in higher education.

- **Taxes.** Mitchell is opposed to a sales or income tax but favors "a full-fledged review of the present unfair and chaotic state tax policy."

- **Labor.** Mitchell has announced his support of a state minimum wage law to cover thousands of workers currently not protected. He has called for establishment of a full-time, permanent Economic Development Council which he says would "help job opportunities catch up with population growth." Mitchell's campaign literature states that as Secretary of Labor he helped raised the federal minimum wage by 25 cents an hour, increase Social Security benefits and add coverage for almost 20 million workers, extend unemployment insurance coverage to four million more workers and pass other legislation favorable to labor. In addresses to labor groups, Mitchell tells workers that he really understands their problems because he was once a worker himself. (Democrats hotly dispute Mitchell's claim of an interest in "pro-labor" legislation and have issued a broadsheet, signed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D) and Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D), quoting instances in which Mitchell, as Secretary of Labor, enunciated Administration policy opposed to the demands of organized labor. Hughes told CQ that Mitchell has "a horrible labor record," that he "dragged his feet during the Eisenhower Administration" in backing any pro-labor bills and that when he did try to push such legislation he "failed all the way down the line." "This is one reason he refuses to debate me," Hughes said.)

- **Civil rights.** Mitchell says he favors strengthening the civil rights division of the state Department of Education and empowering the division to bring suits on its own initiative. He has also announced support of legislation against discrimination in housing.

CAMPAIGN COSTS

President John F. Kennedy Oct. 4 appointed a nine-man bipartisan Commission on Campaign Costs to study the costs of financing Presidential campaigns and recommend improvements on the present system of depending on private contributions to meet campaign costs. The President said the Commission, headed by Alexander Heard, dean of the University of North Carolina Graduate School and a leading authority on campaign spending, would make its report in the spring of 1962, in time for its recommendations to be considered in the 1962 session of Congress.

In announcing the appointment of the Commission, the President said it was "not healthy for the demo-

cratic process -- or for ethical standards in our Government -- to keep our national candidates in this condition of dependence" upon "large sums from a relatively small number of contributors." The President said he had "long thought that we must either provide a federal share in campaign costs, or reduce the cost of campaign services, or both."

The President said he was asking the Commission "to examine programs actually employed by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and by several democratic countries overseas in which governments participate in financing political campaigns." He said the Commission would also study "permissive legislation which made possible last year's television debates without cost to the candidates."



DISTR
NUM

1
2
3
4
5
6

*Base

com
the
redi
Sept
gres
plan
a su
pros
tails
othe

betw
1,90
popu



Arkansas--Two Seat Loss



CURRENT DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	INCUMBENT	POPULATION*
1	E. C. Gathings (D)	360,183
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)	182,314
3	James W. Trimble (D)	299,727
4	Oren Harris (D)	301,286
5	Dale Alford (D)	320,757
6	Catherine D. Norrell (D)	322,005

NEW DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	RESIDENT INCUMBENT	POPULATION	VARIATION FROM AVERAGE
1	Gathings (D)	360,183	-19.4%
2	Mills (D)	517,860	+16.0
3	Alford (D)	332,844	-25.5
4	Trimble (D)	575,385	+28.8

NEW STATE AVERAGE

446,568

*Based on final official 1960 census figures.

THE Arkansas General Assembly, meeting in a special session, Sept. 20 gave final approval to a compromise Congressional redistricting plan reducing the state's House delegation from six to four. The new redistricting plan, signed by Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) Sept. 21, eliminated the possibility of an at-large Congressional election in 1962. An earlier redistricting plan, approved Jan. 18, had been placed in abeyance by a successful referendum petition, thereby creating the prospect of a state-wide Congressional race. (For details of original plan see Weekly Report p. 113. For other background see Weekly Report p. 683, 1040)

Arkansas suffered a net loss of 123,239 population between the 1950 and 1960 censuses, dropping from 1,909,511 in 1950 to 1,786,272 in 1960. The 6.5 percent population loss, compared to a national population in-

crease of 18.5 percent, causes the state to lose two of its current six House seats in the new Congressional apportionment.

The original redistricting plan was identical to the plan passed Sept. 20 (see maps) except that in the original plan Jefferson, Lincoln and Arkansas Counties were included in the 1st District. Spokesmen of these three counties objected to the law, claiming that their political influence would be overwhelmed by that of the Northern (Delta) part of the district. The sentiment of the three counties was reflected in a January editorial of the Pine Bluff Commercial, charging that the redistricting plan passed by the General Assembly would "snatch" the three counties "away from the rest of Southern Arkansas and tack them onto the Mississippi River counties of the far Northeast corner of the state," thus insuring that their

votes would "be consistently overwhelmed by the voters of the tier of counties stretching up to the Missouri Line."

State Rep. G.D. Smith (Lincoln County) led a successful referendum petition campaign which placed the earlier redistricting measure on the 1962 general election ballot, thereby forcing all 1962 House candidates to run at large. The leaders of the referendum petition later also proposed an initiative measure, also to go on the 1962 ballot, which would have divided the state into North-South sectors with two Congressmen elected in each sector. (General Assembly passage of the new compromise plan superseded both the referendum and the initiative measures.)

Informal accord on the compromise plan was reached during August and the opponents of the original redistricting plan agreed to give their support to the new plan. According, Faubus Sept. 18 called a special session to deal specifically with redistricting.

The compromise plan sailed through both houses of the Assembly with only two votes cast against it in the Senate and none in the House. State Sens. Roy L. Riales (Polk County) and Rudolph Bates (Montgomery County) voted against the bill on the grounds that the new 4th District was too large. Riales Sept. 19 said that putting 575,000 persons in the 4th District was "not fair." State Sen. Fred H. Stafford (Poinsett County), who sponsored the bill, replied to Riales that "next session we can make a better distribution if that's what you want."

Political Line-Up

The net effect of both redistricting plans was to eliminate two Democratic Representatives. In the new 2nd District Reps. Wilbur D. Mills and Dale Alford were thrown together under both plans. Alford is expected to run for Governor if Faubus decides to run against Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D) for the Senate in 1962. If Faubus does not run for the Senate, Arkansas observers expect Alford may make a try against Fulbright. In a contest with Mills for the House seat, Alford would be at a disadvantage since Mills has retained all of his old district and would be expected to have considerable strength in the Little Rock area as a result of his House seniority.

Both redistricting plans also placed Mrs. Catherine D. Norrell and Oren Harris together in the new 4th District. In a contest between the two, Harris would be the favorite since his strength in the Southwestern counties could be expected to more than offset any advantage Mrs. Norrell might retain from her old district.

District Characteristics

The 1st District (Northeast) is primarily agricultural with cotton, soybeans, rice and hogs the main products. There is considerable industrial growth, electronics, food processing and textiles along the Mississippi River which forms the Eastern border of the district. Blytheville Air Force Base is located within the district. Crittenden County includes some suburbs of Memphis, Tenn. (Incumbent Gathings; Safe Democratic)

The 2nd District (North Central) includes the city of Little Rock which is the state capital and site of Little Rock Air Force Base which includes a new Titan missile launching complex. Diversified light industry is found in the Little Rock area. Poultry, rice, cotton and dairy products are the principal agricultural products. (Incumbents Mills and Alford; Safe Democratic)

The 3rd District (Northwest) is mountainous and principally agricultural, with poultry raising, dairying and truck farming the main pursuits. Some diversified light industry is found along the Arkansas River. Fort Chaffee Army base and the University of Arkansas are located in the district. Ft. Smith and Fayetteville are the principal cities. (Incumbent Trimble; Safe Democratic)

The 4th District (South) includes oil and gas wells in the Southwestern part of the district and lumber and paper mills along the Arkansas River. Timber, rice and cotton are the principal agricultural products. The Army Chemical Depot at Pine Bluff Arsenal is the principal military installation in the district. Hot Springs is the principal city. (Incumbents Norrell and Harris; Safe Democratic)



Political Notes

MICHIGAN ELECTION

Gov. John B. Swainson (D Mich.) Sept. 18 announced that Nov. 7 will be the date of a special election to fill the House seat left vacant by the resignation of Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich., 1st Dist.). Swainson also set Oct. 17 as the date of the special primary election to determine nominees for the special election. The district is considered Safe Democratic. (Weekly Report p. 1592)

DIRKSEN TO RUN

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Sept. 22 announced that he would seek re-election to a third term in the Senate in 1962. He is not expected to have any opposition for the Republican nomination.

GOP CONFERENCE

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, speaking at the Western states Republican regional conference held Sept. 28-30 at Sun Valley, Idaho, Sept. 30 said Republicans should initiate a "national crusade to raise the level of candidates across the nation." In his first major speech since announcing his candidacy for Governor of California, Nixon avoided any direct mention of his contest with Goodwin J. Knight for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. (Weekly Report p. 1671) Nixon, however, made an indirect reference to the bitter California campaign when he said "nobody knows better than I that anyone who enters the arena will subject himself to the most vicious and unprincipled attacks."

Turning to foreign affairs, Nixon said the "terrible crisis now confronting us in Berlin" might not have developed "had it not been for the mistakes the Administration made in handling the crises on Laos and Cuba." Nixon said President Kennedy's "failure to mention" the issue of the admission of Communist China to the UN in his Sept. 25 speech before the General Assembly "can only have the result of increasing the chances of our being beaten on the issue when it comes to a vote."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), in a Sept. 28 speech before the conference, said "we would see the greatest Republican landslide in the history of the country" if Congressional elections were held at the present time.



Presidential Report

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S OCTOBER 11 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's Oct. 11 press conference, the 17th of his term, held 42 days after the 16th (Weekly Report p. 1523):

THE PRESIDENT: I have several announcements to make.

TAYLOR TO VIET NAM

You will recall that in my recent address to the United Nations General Assembly I expressed concern of this government over the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in the attacks on the people of South Viet Nam. With this situation in mind I have asked General Taylor, with the wholehearted endorsement of Secretary McNamara and General Lemnitzer, to go to Saigon this week to discuss with the President and American officials on the spot ways in which we can perhaps better assist the government of Viet Nam in meeting this threat to its independence. General Taylor will be accompanied by a small staff from the various departments of government which are concerned.

MENTAL RETARDATION

Secondly, I have today announced my intention to appoint a panel of outstanding scientists, doctors and others, to prescribe a program of action in the field of mental retardation. This condition strikes those least able to protect themselves from it. It affects not only the people involved, but also the members of their family. It is a serious personal matter to at least one out of every 12 persons. It disables ten times as many as diabetes, 20 times as many as tuberculosis, 25 times as many as muscular dystrophy, and 600 times as many as infantile paralysis.

At one time there was practically no effective program in the field of mental retardation. Wherever possible the children were committed to institutions. They were segregated from normal society and forgotten, except by the members of their families. Only in isolated cases was an effort made to bring them back into useful lives in the community. They suffered from lack of public understanding and they suffered from lack of funds.

The situation today is better. Most attempts still take the form of therapeutic research and treatment. The central problems of cause and prevention remain unsolved, and I believe that we as a country, in association with scientists all over the world, should make a comprehensive attack. It is a matter of the greatest possible interest to me, and I am going to meet with the panel next week. Thank you.

BERLIN PROBLEM

Q. Mr. President, at our last news conference, you were hopeful but not, as I recall it, wholly sanguine about prospects for a Berlin settlement. In the meantime has there been any developments including the Gromyko talks or any new information in hand to raise hopes for a solution?

PRESIDENT: No, I would say that we still are anxious to have a solution which will lessen the threat of war, and which we would hope could improve the security of the people of West Berlin. We have had no negotiations but exploratory talks. Mr. Rusk and Mr. Gromyko on three occasions and I had a talk with him, and the Prime Minister yesterday, in an attempt to determine the precise position of the Soviet Union on the various questions dealing with access, the free city, the question of boundaries and all the rest. We have not as I have said carried out any negotiations nor will we. We will now continue the talks with Ambassador Thompson in Moscow, I hope, and he is back here for that purpose and will be returning shortly. We are going to be now in the process of consulting with our allies in order to determine a common Western position on these matters which are at issue. So that I don't think that we can come to any conclusion as to what the ultimate outcome will be. So the talks which we had with

Mr. Gromyko did not give us immediate hope that this matter would be easily settled.

FALLOUT SHELTERS

Q. Mr. President, I believe recently you spoke to a group of New Jersey publishers about your forthcoming plan involving fallout shelters that might be quite economical. In this general range of interest, sir, do you have, personally, fallout shelters in any of the residences that you frequently use? I am thinking particularly of your house in Hyannis, or in Middleburg, or in Palm Beach or Newport.

PRESIDENT: They are not all my residences, I am sorry to say. I would say that there is naturally a provision for the protection of those in the Presidency and in the Joint Chiefs of Staff and others who have to maintain responsibility in the case of military action, though, of course, there is no sure answer for anybody.

Obviously, you cannot build a shelter in the accepted sense of the word with the kind of money we have talked about, but we can provide directions whereby a family can take steps to protect themselves in a minimum basis and give the members of the family some hope that if they are out of the blast area they could survive a fallout.

By the middle of November we hope to suggest some of the steps that every homeowner could take. My own feeling is that these shelters are most useful, and most important, and we are going to live through a long period of constant tension with these dangerous weapons which will be proliferated. Therefore, anything we can do to increase the chances of protection for our families ought to be done.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR

Q. Mr. President, a recent public opinion poll showed that a majority of the American people are more worried about a war breaking out now than they have been at any time in recent years. Would you address yourself to this poll, sir, and whether you share that view or just how you feel about it?

PRESIDENT: I think that they are naturally and quite correctly concerned because there is a collision in the points of view which the Western Powers have taken in NATO with that of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw-bloc countries over Berlin. This area is extremely vital. Western Europe is an area of great resources, and the Soviet Union has long had policy ambitions in this area, so that this is a very, very serious matter, unless we can reach a peaceful accommodation.

In addition, there are other areas where we can become involved, and as the weapons now are so annihilating, it causes the American people to be quite rightfully concerned. Our ambition is to protect our vital interests without a war which destroys and doesn't really represent a victory for policy. But we happen to live -- because of the ingenuity of science and man's own inability to control his relationships with one another -- we happen to live in a most dangerous time in the history of the human race.

TALKS WITH CHINA

Q. Mr. President, Communist China's Foreign Minister has indicated that high-level talks at the foreign minister level with the United States would be, as he says, acceptable, provided the United States took the initiative. How do you feel about that?

PRESIDENT: We are, of course, having conversations at the present time at Geneva. The Chinese Communists are represented at the conference over Laos and there are, therefore, many channels through which any exchange of views could flow. We have been meeting periodically for the last three or four years, for a period at Geneva, and most recently at Warsaw, in which we talked about the question of the exchange of prisoners,

and other matters. So I would feel that these efforts will continue at Geneva and they will continue at Warsaw, but we have not seen any evidence as yet that the Chinese Communists wish to live in comity with us and our desire is to live in friendship with all people, but we have not seen that attitude manifested. In fact, just a few days ago there was a statement on Berlin that was quite bellicose.

NUCLEAR DETERRENT

Q. Mr. President, there have been charges that we have not adequately maintained the strength or the credibility of our nuclear deterrent, and that we also have not fully convinced the leaders of Soviet Union that we are determined to meet force with force in Berlin or elsewhere. What is your reaction to those charges?

PRESIDENT: Well, we have made many statements. I have made them and they have been as precise as I could make them. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, and other Western people in positions of responsibility have all talked of our determination to maintain our vital interests in this area. I think one reason, probably aside from any domestic reasons for this kind of criticism, is that every one realizes that these weapons, as I said, they are extremely dangerous, and that the Soviet Union has a long-range bomber and missile capacity, as we do, and as I have said, we move through a period of maximum hazard. So naturally, anyone would be reluctant unless all else had failed, to destroy so much of the world. But we have indicated that we will meet our commitments with whatever resources are necessary to meet them, and we also add that we hope it will be possible that accord can be reached which will protect the interests and freedom of the people involved, without having to go to these extreme weapons.

Now, I would like to point out two or three details about the effort we have made in the field of national security and national defense. Since January we have added more than \$6 billion to national defense budget, which is more than 14 percent increase over the previous budget. In strategic forces, which are the nuclear forces, we have ordered a 50 percent increase in the number of Polaris submarines to be on battle station, by the end of 1964. A 50 percent increase in the number of strategic bombers on 15-minute ground alert at the end of runways, which is already in effect. A 100 percent increase in our capacity to produce Minuteman missiles against the day when that production capacity may be needed, and a similar increase in Skybolt, and other programs which affect our strategic arm. To strengthen our non-nuclear forces -- and I think this is important -- we have called up two additional divisions, and many thousands more, particularly in the air. We have increased by 75 percent our modern long-range aircraft capacity. We have increased our anti-guerrilla forces by 150 percent. We have stepped up the delivery of the M-14 Rifle from a maximum of 9,000 a month to 44,000 a month. We have taken other steps to bring the Army and Navy and Marine units to full strength in terms of manpower and equipment, and we still have some way to go. But it does indicate our feeling that we should be stronger and also that there should be a balance in the forces that we have.

CRITICISM OF FOREIGN POLICY

Q. Mr. President, following up this same subject, sir, it has been reported that you have been angered or at least disturbed by what has been described as partisan criticism of your foreign policy. It has also been reported that some members of your Administration, possibly including yourself, have felt that sharp Republican warnings against appeasement have constricted the room that you may have to negotiate with the Russians. Will you discuss these points?

PRESIDENT: No, I am going to attempt, as I have said, to protect our vital interests, and see whether it is possible for us to reach an agreement in this matter which will not necessitate a war which could mean so much destruction for so many millions and millions of people in this country and elsewhere. I am going to continue to do that and we will do the best we can and we will see what happens. Everyone is free to make any attacks they want. I think what would be most helpful to the nation today would be constructive and frequently critical suggestions for alternative courses of action, and not merely rather generalized statements

which throw very little light on very complicated and dangerous matters.

But I will never suggest that the battle of the mimeograph machines between the Republican Committee and the Democratic Committee should cease. Only that it should perhaps be wiser.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GROMYKO

Q. Mr. President, in your July speech, you said that you did not want to negotiate on a basis of what is mine is mine, and what is yours is negotiable. In your talks with Mr. Gromyko, sir, what did you talk about that was theirs?

PRESIDENT: I don't think really it is particularly useful at this time to attempt to go into precise details. A good deal of information on the talks has already been printed in the press. These talks, if they are not going to turn into merely exchanges of propaganda, should at least have the value of some degree of privacy. I have stated that we have not been engaged in negotiations. No agreements have been reached, but merely attempts to explore what are the positions of the various powers, I have already characterized my view of these talks, and I think with the information which has been quite lucid and only slightly inaccurate, I think we can proceed on with the additional talk.

U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Q. Mr. President, in reference to your decision to send General Taylor to Viet Nam, there may be some interpretation of that decision as implying confirmation of reports that you intend to send American forces to Viet Nam or Thailand or Laos. Can you give us your appraisal of the conditions under which you might find it necessary to send troops?

PRESIDENT: We are going to wait until General Taylor comes back and brings an up-to-date description of the situation, particularly in Viet Nam. As you know, in the last two or three months there has been a large increase in the number of the forces that have been involved. There has been evidence that some of these forces have come from beyond the frontiers. General Taylor will give me and the Joint Chiefs of Staff an educated military guess as to what the situation is that the government there faces. Then we can come to conclusions as to what is the best thing to do.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Q. Mr. President, if it becomes necessary for the House to elect a new Speaker, would you be likely to express either publicly or privately a preference for any candidate?

PRESIDENT: The House has a Speaker, and the House will elect its next Speaker, and I would think it would be unwise for anyone outside the House to attempt to indicate a preference. This is a matter for the House. I am sure they will choose wisely.

DOMESTIC PROGRAM

Q. Mr. President, in addition to the criticism that has been heard from some quarters of your foreign policies, there has also been some criticism of your domestic programs and it encountered some trouble in Congress. Does your decision to make speaking engagements in the West and the announced series of appearances of some of your Cabinet members indicate a feeling that it is now time to take your program to the country?

PRESIDENT: On the last part, we are having members of our Cabinet speak at nonpartisan meetings upon invitation in various parts of the country to talk to them about some of the domestic programs that we have worked on and could work on in the future. My own trip is very limited. I am going to speak in Washington at the hundredth anniversary of the University of Washington, and also a dinner, 25th anniversary of Senator Magnuson's services in the Senate. The next night I will speak at the 50th anniversary of Senator Hayden coming to Congress from Arizona. Those are my only two speeches.

CONFUSION ON BERLIN

Q. Mr. President, to go back to Berlin, I think the American people are confused about what they read and hear about Berlin. One day they read or are told that the American officials are

encouraged by the outlook. Another day they read that they are not encouraged, that they are gloomy. One day we are going ahead. The next day we are going back. Mr. President, does the real situation fluctuate that much? As a one time journalist who became President, how does it look to you?

PRESIDENT: A lot of journalists have bad luck. I know these stories based on recent conversations, I think from New York, exchanges between Mr. Rusk and Mr. Gromyko, have more hope than the stories that came out of my meeting with Mr. Gromyko. I see no evidence, as yet, that there is any clear solution to Berlin. There still are very major differences of view. I feel that the three talks he had and the talk I had at least helped to make more precise those differences. We now will continue some more. In addition, I think this is most important. The Germans will have a new government shortly, and be able to participate with perhaps more vigor in making allied policy with the other NATO countries. Then we can get a better idea as to how it is all going to end up. I would say that there have been, as I said, no negotiations in the sense that we made proposals and they made them. What there has been is a description of the kind of solution that they would like to see. I must say that I have not found substantial changes in that policy as was previously expressed some months ago. There has been, and I think this may explain the stories, a desire to discuss these matters. The statements about a desire to reach a peaceful accord. On the substance we are not in sight of land.

MEMBERSHIP IN CLUB

Q. Mr. President, do you have any feeling about whether members of your Administration should belong to the Metropolitan Club here in Washington?

PRESIDENT: It seems to me that wherever one eats and the clubs they belong to -- they are really private clubs -- is a matter that each person must decide himself, so.... I personally approved of my brother's actions.

AID TO FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

Q. Mr. President, written into the foreign aid bill is a clause which says that there should be more stress on giving aid to friendly countries, countries that share our view on major world problems. In view of the decision to review aid to Ghana's river project, could you elaborate on how far you think the countries should go towards agreeing with us on these major issues?

PRESIDENT: I don't think that there is -- we are not attempting to use our aid in order to secure agreement by these countries with all of our policies. The phrase that was used in signing the mutual security bill was that we should give particular attention to the needs of those countries which share our view of the world crisis. Our view of the world crisis is that countries are entitled to national sovereignty and independence, and that is all we ever suggested. That is the purpose of our aid, to make it more possible.

Now, if a country has ceased to choose national sovereignty or should cease to choose national independence, then, of course, our aid becomes less useful. But that is a different matter from suggesting that in order to be entitled to our assistance, particularly as a good percentage of our assistance today is in the form of loans, that they must agree with us, because quite obviously these people in the underdeveloped world are newly independent and they want to run their own affairs and they would rather not accept assistance if we have that kind of string attached to it. Therefore, I think that we ought to make an educated guess, but it is not an easy matter. These countries are passing through very difficult times, and they are going to swing one way, and then another. In general, our object is that they maintain their independence. We hope it is theirs.

ATMOSPHERIC TESTING

Q. Mr. President, from what we know now and from what we may have learned now about the Russian nuclear shots, and what we know now about our own underground explosions, do you think it is probable, in order to keep up with the state of the art, that we will have to go to atmospheric testing in the near future?

PRESIDENT: Quite obviously, if at the conclusion of this immediate series of tests, the Soviet Union was to propose an

unexpected moratorium, that would not be very helpful, in view of the experience we have gone through this year. We will be glad to negotiate, but we will not feel that the moratorium will be extended during the period of negotiation.

As to what kind of tests we will operate, I am extremely sorry that we were not able to get the Soviet Union to accept the proposal to ban atmospheric testing, by the Prime Minister and myself. They have made over 20 tests in the atmosphere, and we have to make a judgment as to what is in the best interests of our security, and that is a matter which is being studied. For the present, our tests are underground and we feel that is in accordance with our security.

MAN TO THE MOON

Q. Mr. President, do you feel that the nation has reacted positively to your May 25 appeal to send a man to the moon, and do you feel that progress is being made on projects Mercury and Apollo?

PRESIDENT: Well, until we have a man on the moon, none of us will be satisfied. But I do believe a major effort is being made. And as I have said before, we started far behind, and we are going to have to wait and see whether we catch up. But I would say that I will continue to be dissatisfied until the goal is reached. I hope everyone working on the program shares the same view.

REACTION TO BERLIN WALL

Q. Sir, did you make the decision for us not to use force to stop the building of the wall in Berlin, and, if you had it to do over again, would you make the same decision or what would have been the alternative if you had not made that decision?

PRESIDENT: As you know, Eastern Berlin and East Germany have been under the control of the Soviet Union really since 1947, and 1948. There has not been Four-Power control; they have controlled this area. There are many things that happened in Eastern Europe as I said, in my United Nations speech, which we considered wholly unsatisfactory. Denial of liberties, denial of political freedom, national independence and all the rest. That is a matter of equal concern in the action which you described. These are areas which the Soviet Union has held since the end of World War II, for over 16 years.

Q. In other words, we could not have done anything about it since it was done by them on their land?

PRESIDENT: I think I tried to answer the question.

A WESTERN POSITION

Q. Mr. President, you spoke of seeking a common Western Position. Are we far apart and at what level do we have to seek it?

PRESIDENT: I think we are going to be meeting next week in Washington, and by those particularly competent here we have had almost daily conversations. As I say, I am hopeful when the new German government assumes its responsibility we can come to more final conclusions as to what our approach will be to the Soviet Union. I believe there are basic agreements among the Western Allied Powers but there are matters which should be carefully explored and I think we can only explore them with success since the talks with Mr. Gromyko because I think they have helped illuminate the matters which we must decide.

EXPENSES AND TAXES

Q. Mr. President, we were told that your defense expenditures this year and next year will be vastly increased. Will they be increased so much that they will curtail your legislative program, especially for revision of the tax structure?

PRESIDENT: Yes. In answer to the last part of your question, we had hoped before the Berlin crisis came up -- that if business came back we might have a three billion dollar surplus which would have permitted a tax reduction.

As you know, since the July call-up decision, which was three and a half billion dollars, we have lost that hope. We have still a strong desire to balance our budget but I can not predict what extra military demands may be made in the next month or

two which may lessen that chance. But our present intention is to balance our budget unless military increases, and only military increases, threaten that object.

TAX INCREASE

Q. Mr. President, in your July speech on this same subject you said that if it was necessary to balance the budget you would increase taxes. Do you still feel that way?

PRESIDENT: For example, there is not any doubt that if we had been able to persuade the Congress to accept the six or seven hundred million dollar increase in postal rates, it would have assisted us in our responsibility. We will increase or we will secure sufficient revenue to balance the budget unless there is excessive and substantial -- and they may come because of the events in Southeast Asia or Western Europe. At that time we will then make a judgment as to how much we can cut from non-defense expenditures. And secondly, how much of a tax burden can be sustained without strangling the recovery. We don't want, which I think is one of the difficulties, recovery of 1958 which was aborted in 1960. So we don't want to provide a tax structure which already is very heavy and brings in tremendous receipts at full employment, we don't want it to result in waste of resources and manpower. So that is the judgment we must make.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Q. Mr. President, could you give us your assessment of the vigor of the economic recovery, particularly in the light of some assessments by organized labor that we may have 5½ million unemployed by next February?

PRESIDENT: We have had a 10 percent increase in the second quarter and a 5 percent increase in the third quarter, and we are going to continue to have a substantial increase in the next quarter. I think we are producing more cars this quarter probably than any year since 1950, and we have had less increase in the cost of living in a recovery than we have had in 12 years, so that the private sector is moving ahead. The problem of unemployment continues because of technological changes and increases in the population. We do not have -- unemployment is now about four million -- we do not -- I am still as concerned as they are that we could have a great boom and still have the kind of unemployment they describe.

STEEL PRICE INCREASE

Q. Sir, do you believe your letter to the steel companies has had the desired effect that there will not be a steel price increase this fall?

PRESIDENT: I think that the steel companies are going to make a judgment based on what they consider to be in the private -- in the public interest and in line with their own responsibilities. I think it is their judgment and I am hopeful that they will make a judgment which will assist our economy.

WEST GERMAN ACCESS TO BERLIN

Q. Mr. President, on Berlin, the Russians seem to be making a considerable effort to cut any relationship between West Berlin and West Germany, even the relationship which now exists. Do you consider that any settlement of the Berlin issue will have to include free access for West Germans and West Berliners back and forth, and other relationships between the city and the country as well as access for the allied forces themselves?

PRESIDENT: Well, I think, without going into the details, as I said at the beginning, it is quite obvious that we are not only talking about the freedom of the city, but also its viability, economic as well as political, and it operates under the greatest possible difficulties, 100 miles within an area controlled by the Soviet Union, so that this tie with the West, West Germany and other sections of the West, is very vital to the remaining more than just a shell, so that we will be concerned with the viability and vitality -- economic vitality -- of the city in any agreement that we are able to make, if we can make an agreement.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Statement of the President on signing HR 4998, the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961. (Weekly Report p. 1630)

In my Health Message to Congress, I called for Federal action to help communities develop organized out-of-hospital health services and expand health care facilities, particularly for the care of the chronically ill and aged. The bill I have just signed -- the Community Health Services and Facilities Act of 1961 -- is a strong, affirmative response by the Congress to this request.

The bill authorizes special project grants to develop improved methods of providing out-of-hospital care so that many aged people and chronically ill patients can be spared the high cost of hospital care and can spend more time with their families. It authorizes increased Federal aid in the construction of health research facilities. It steps up support for research on the construction and equipment design of hospitals in a search for ways to improve services and cut costs. It encourages, by Federal grants, the construction of nursing homes to help relieve the existing shortage of these facilities. It will help place the best available knowledge in public health methods and new research knowledge in health care at the disposal of communities by increasing Federal assistance to State and local public health services.

Effective public health measures and medical care depend, in the last analysis, on action at the community level. This legislation will provide stimulation for improvement in local organized health services and facilities for home, nursing home, and hospital care, and particularly care for the aged. It will help to meet the objective of making quality health care available on an economical basis. I hope the State and community leaders and members of the health professions will take immediate advantage of the new opportunities provided by this legislation.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Following is the text of an Oct. 5 letter from President Kennedy to Mayor Wagner of New York on the New York World's Fair: (Weekly Report p. 1658)

Dear Mayor Wagner:

I appreciated having your letter of September 29 and to learn of the excellent progress being made in preparation for the New York World's Fair of 1964-65. Pledges of participation on the part of 64 nations is indeed gratifying. I am fully aware of your own personal interest and efforts on behalf of a fair which will do credit not only to New York City but to the Nation.

As you know, the Congress has considered legislation in the last session which would authorize studies as to the nature and extent of participation in the New York World's Fair by the Federal Government. Both the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce supported this legislation before the Committees of Congress. In anticipation of favorable action on this legislation I transmitted to the Congress an appropriation request to make a thorough study of this matter. I know that the Congress will give this matter its fullest consideration at the next session.

A fair of the magnitude and character which you have planned has great potential for promoting international good will and understanding and should do much to promote additional travel from foreign countries. These are objectives in which both the City of New York and the Federal Government can join.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

Public Law 87-272

S J Res 98 -- Observe centennial of enactment of Homestead Act. CURTIS (R Neb.) and others -- 6/7/61 -- Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 8, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 14. House Judiciary reported Aug. 23. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-273

S 200 -- Amend an act re employment of certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/6/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 29, 1961. Senate passed March 30. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 10. House passed amended, Sept. 6. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-274

S 279 (HR 8028) -- Provide federal assistance for certain juvenile delinquency projects. HILL (D Ala.) and others -- 1/9/61 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 6, 1961. Senate passed April 12. (House Education and Labor reported HR 8028 Aug. 17.) House passed, amended, Aug. 30. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-275

S 541 -- Empower the General Services Administrator to appoint nonuniformed special policemen. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/23/61 -- Senate Government Operations reported May 18, 1961. Senate passed May 26. House Public Works reported Aug. 29. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-276

S 336 (HR 9011) -- Make specially trained teachers available to deaf children. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/10/61 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 2, 1961. Senate passed March 3. (House Education and Labor reported HR 9011 Sept. 7.) House passed, amended, Sept. 11. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-277

S 931 -- Repeal existing law re material which must be supplied the Government by grantors of sites for public buildings. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/13/61 -- Senate Public Works reported June 9, 1961. Senate passed July 7. House Public Works reported Aug. 28. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Works 87-278

S 1317 -- Change name of Hawaii National Park to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. FONG (R Hawaii) and Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/14/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 18, 1961. Senate passed May 26. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8. House passed, amended, Aug. 21. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 12. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-279

S 1501 -- Give the Secretary of Interior certain authority re certain Government-owned electric and telephone lines. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) and Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 4/3/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 28. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-280

S 1762 -- Regulate practice of physical therapy in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/3/61 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 29, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 1. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 7. House passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-281

S 1529 -- Amend existing law regulating height of buildings in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 4/6/61 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 1. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 7. House passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-282

S 1719 -- Provide cooperation of states and local governments in construction and improvement of Indian roads. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 4/27/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, 1961. Senate passed May 11. House Public Works reported May 15. House passed, amended, Sept. 6. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-283

S 1768 -- Restore certain funds to Indian tribes. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 5/18/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 18, 1961. Senate passed May 26. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. House passed, amended, Sept. 6. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-284

S 1807 -- Dispose of land no longer needed for Chilocco Indian Industrial School, Okla. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 5/4/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 28. House passed, amended, Sept. 6. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-285

S 2395 (HR 8597) -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re annuities for male federal employees aged 62. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 8/9/61 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 30, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 1. (House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported HR 8597 Aug. 29.) House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-286

S 2422 (HR 7997) -- Establish the White House as a national monument. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/15/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 1. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 7997 Aug. 29.) House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-287

S 2224 -- Grant minerals on certain lands in Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. METCALF (D Mont.) and Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 7/10/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29. House passed Sept. 6. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-288

S 2241 -- Donate certain federal lands to Jicarilla Apache Indian Tribe, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 7/12/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29. House passed, amended, Sept. 6. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-289

HR 4458 -- Authorize the Secretary of Interior to undertake certain work in various irrigation districts, Idaho. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/16/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-290

HR 7035 -- Labor and HEW Departments appropriations for fiscal 1962. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 5/15/61 -- House Appropriations reported May 15, 1961. House passed May 17. Senate Appropriations reported July 25. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 2. House agreed to conference report Sept. 11. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 12. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-291

H J Res 109 -- Designate Dec. 17 as "Wright Brothers Day." MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 1/6/61 -- House Judiciary reported May 22, 1961. House passed June 5. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Senate passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-292

H J Res 499 -- Celebrate American patent system. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 7/25/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 8, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 7. Senate passed Sept. 11. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-293

HR 7500 (S 2000) -- Establish the Peace Corps. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/6/61 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 5, 1961. House passed Sept. 14. (Senate Foreign Relations reported S 2000 Aug. 10.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 15. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 21. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-294

HR 9030 -- Authorize wider distribution of special materials for the blind. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 9/1/61 -- House Education and Labor reported Sept. 7, 1961. House passed Sept. 12. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 14. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-295

HR 7916 (S 2156) -- Expand and extend federal saline water conversion program. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 7/28/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. (Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported S 2156 Aug. 25.) Senate passed, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 11. House agreed to conference report Sept. 13. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-296

HR 8406 -- Change name of Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to Office of Emergency Planning. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/31/61 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 31. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 22, 1961.

Public Law 87-297

HR 9118 (S 2180) -- Establish a U.S. Arms Control Agency. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 9/11/61 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Sept. 12, 1961. House passed Sept. 19. (Senate Foreign Relations reported S 2180 Sept. 6.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 20. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 23. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.

- Public Law 87-298
HR 8236 -- Authorize use of certain funds re Confederate Tribes of Colville Reservation. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 7/19/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-299
HR 6141 -- Re certain annuity and retirement payments to employees of the U.S. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/10/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15, 1961. House passed July 12. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 1. Senate passed Sept. 12. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-300
HR 8341 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to conduct a study of hazards in certain mines. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 7/25/61 -- House Education and Labor reported Aug. 18, 1961. House passed Aug. 22. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 14. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-301
S 2237 -- Permit entry of certain eligible alien orphans. PASTORE (D R.I.) and Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/12/61 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 28, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 15. House Judiciary reported Aug. 30. House passed, amended, Sept. 6. House agreed to conference report Sept. 13. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-302
HR 8302 -- Appropriations for military construction by Defense Department for fiscal year 1962. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 7/21/61 -- House Appropriations reported July 21, 1961. House passed, July 25. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 14. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 22. House agreed to conference report Sept. 11. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 19. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-303
HR 2308 -- Amend Ship Mortgage Act of 1920 re its applicability to certain vessels. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/9/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Commerce reported Aug. 31. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 13. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-304
HR 2555 -- Provide for advance pay to U.S. employees in emergency evacuations in overseas areas. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 8. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-305
HR 8762 (S 836) -- Increase amount available for regular business loans under Small Business Act. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 8/17/61 -- House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 25, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. (Senate Banking and Currency reported S 836 Aug. 28.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 14. House agreed to conference report Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-306
S 1990 -- Establish penalties for malicious damage to certain communications facilities. DODD (D Conn.) and Eastland (D Miss.) -- 5/29/61 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 27, 1961. Senate passed June 29. House Judiciary reported Aug. 17. House passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-307
HR 8678 -- Transfer certain federal highways to Virginia. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/14/61 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 30, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 12. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-308
HR 2281 -- Reserve for Army Department certain public lands in Campbell Creek, Alaska, area. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/9/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-309
HR 6193 -- Convey certain federal lands to Fremont County, Wyo. HARRISON (R Wyo.) -- 4/11/61 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 8. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-310
HR 6494 -- Earmark certain public lands at Nellis Air Force Range, Nev., for use by the Defense Department. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/19/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1961. House passed May 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-311
S 2325 -- Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. ROBERTSON (D Va.) and others -- 7/27/61 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 25, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 25. House Banking and Currency reported Sept. 6. House passed, amended, Sept. 13. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-312
HR 7057 -- Re taxes on certain mining. IKARD (D Texas) -- 5/15/61 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Finance reported Sept. 7. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 12. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-313
HR 6729 -- Dispose of certain lands originally designated for Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/1/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-314
HR 8414 -- Clarify authority of Veterans Administration to use certain funds for repairs of personal property. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 7/31/61 -- House Veterans Affairs reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Finance reported Aug. 31. Senate passed Sept. 7. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-315
HR 7576 (S 2043) -- Authorize appropriations for AEC. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/8/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported June 21, 1961. House passed July 13. Senate passed, amended, July 18. Senate receded from its amendments Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-316
HR 115 (S 1581) -- Allocate costs of Wapato-Satus unit of Wapato Indian irrigation project. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. (Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported S 1581 Sept. 12.) Senate passed Sept. 19. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-317
HR 7358 -- Compensate prison inmates for injuries incurred in course of employment. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/61 -- House Judiciary reported June 14, 1961. House passed July 10. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-318
HR 5486 -- Re examination of ministers in D.C. courts. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/61 -- House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1961. House passed June 12. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 28. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-319
H J Res 358 -- Designate National Poison Prevention Week. JONES (D Mo.) -- 4/10/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 30, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-320
HR 2280 -- Provide for use by Army Department of certain public lands in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/9/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-321
HR 2585 -- Re credits against employment tax in case of certain successor employers. UTT (R Calif.) -- 5/24/61 -- House Ways and Means reported May 24, 1961. House passed June 14. Senate Finance reported Sept. 5. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 7. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 14. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-322
HR 6007 -- Authorize additional positions in General Accounting Office. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/28/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 12. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-323
H J Res 558 -- Print copies of "Canon's Procedure in the House of Representatives." JONES (D Mo.) -- 8/30/61 -- House Administration reported Sept. 7, 1961. House passed Sept. 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 11. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-324
HR 8490 -- Disband Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure on Dec. 31, 1963. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/3/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 23, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-325
HR 9080 -- Authorize certain railroad sidings in D.C. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 9/9/61 -- House District of Columbia reported Sept. 7, 1961. House passed Sept. 11. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 14. Senate passed Sept. 21. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.
- Public Law 87-326
HR 2282 -- Designate certain lands in Alaska for use by Army Department. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/9/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-327

HR 2283 -- Provide for use by Army Department of certain public domain lands in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/9/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Senate passed Sept. 15. President signed Sept. 26, 1961.

Public Law 87-328

H J Res 225 -- Grant consent of Congress to the Delaware River Basin Compact. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/15/61 -- House Judiciary reported April 26, 1961. House passed June 29. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 14. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 16. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 16. President signed Sept. 27, 1961.

Public Law 87-329

HR 9033 -- Foreign aid appropriations for fiscal 1962. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 9/1/61 -- House Appropriations reported Sept. 1, 1961. House passed Sept. 5. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 13. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 15. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 27. President signed Sept. 30, 1961.

Public Law 87-330

HR 9076 -- Public Works and AEC appropriations for fiscal 1962. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 9/6/61 -- House Appropriations reported Sept. 6, 1961. House passed Sept. 13. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 20. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 23. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 26. President signed Sept. 30, 1961.

Public Law 87-331

HR 9096 -- Amend antitrust laws to authorize professional sport leagues to enter into certain contracts with television networks. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/61 -- House Judiciary reported Sept. 20. Senate passed Sept. 21. President signed Sept. 30, 1961.

Public Law 87-332

HR 9169 -- Supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1962. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 9/12/61 -- House Appropriations reported Sept. 12, 1961. House passed Sept. 15. Senate Appropriations reported Sept. 22. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 26. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 27. President signed Sept. 30, 1961.

Public Law 87-333

HR 5754 -- Revise certain provisions of Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/61 -- House Judiciary reported July 13, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 14. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-334

HR 2279 -- Re use of certain federal lands in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/9/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 11. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 15. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-335

HR 4917 -- For the relief of Albany County, N.Y. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/61 -- House Judiciary reported July 27, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-336

HR 5343 -- Amend Youth Corrections Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/61 -- House Judiciary reported May 25, 1961. House passed June 5. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-337

HR 7259 -- Waive certain provisions of existing law re federal court sessions in western La. WILLIS (D La.) -- 5/23/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 30, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 14. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-338

HR 6834 -- Re penalties for giving false bomb reports. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- House Judiciary reported May 25, 1961. House passed June 5. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-339

HR 8871 -- Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act of 1960. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 8/23/61 -- House Education and Labor reported Sept. 7, 1961. House passed Sept. 12. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 21. Senate passed Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-340

S 2272 -- Disclaim federal interests in certain rights to certain lands in Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/18/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 29. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 5. House passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-341

S 902 (HR 8870) -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and others -- 2/9/61 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 28, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 1. (House Banking and Currency reported HR 8870 Aug. 25.) House passed amended, Sept. 6. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 14. House agreed to conference report Sept. 15. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-342

S 1750 -- Strengthen the Federal Firearms Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/27/61 -- Senate Commerce reported June 12, 1961. Senate passed June 13. House Ways and Means reported Sept. 18. House passed Sept. 19. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-343

S 1927 -- Amend Federal Farm Loan Act and Farm Credit Act. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 5/22/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 16, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 21. House passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-344

S 2393 -- Extend the National Defense Education Act and program of federal aid to impacted school areas. HILL (D Ala.) and Morse (D Ore.) -- 8/9/61 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 12. House passed Sept. 18. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-345

HR 2010 -- Extend Mexican Farm Labor program through Dec. 31, 1963. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- House Agriculture reported April 24, 1961. House passed May 11. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 25, 1961. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 11. House agreed to conference report Sept. 16. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-346

HR 6775 -- Provide for operation of Steamship conferences. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/3/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 12, 1961. House passed June 12. Senate Commerce reported Aug. 31. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 14. House agreed to conference report Sept. 21. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 25. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-347

HR 84 (S 1747) -- Stabilize domestic small lead and zinc mining industry. EDMONDSON (D Colo.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1961. House passed Aug. 24. (Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported S 1747 Sept. 5.) Senate passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 3, 1961.

Public Law 87-348

S J Res 144 -- Fix Jan. 10, 1962 as the beginning of second regular session of 87th Congress. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) and Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 9/23/61 -- Senate passed Sept. 23, 1961. House passed Sept. 27. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-349

S 558 -- Exempt D.C. from paying fees in any of the courts in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/14/61 -- Senate District of Columbia reported June 14, 1961. Senate passed June 16. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 18. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-350

S 739 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re interest earnings of funds. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/31/61 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 29, 1961. Senate passed July 7. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 16. House passed, amended, Aug. 22. House agreed to conference report Sept. 22. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-351

S 302 -- Re certain areas within Superior National Forest, Minn. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 1/10/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 8, 1961. Senate passed June 12. House Agriculture reported June 14. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-352

S 2102 -- Re designation of certain areas within eastern district of Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 6/20/61 -- Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 16, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 19. House passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-353

S 1040 -- Abolish Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 2/22/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 8, 1961. Senate passed June 12. House Agriculture reported Sept. 5. House passed, amended, Sept. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 22. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-354

S 1186 -- Protect consumer from fraudulent misrepresentation re merchandise containing gold or silver. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and Pastore (D R.I.) -- 3/2/61 -- Senate Commerce reported Aug. 24, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 29. House Interstate and Commerce reported Aug. 30. House passed, amended, Sept. 21. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-355

S 2397 -- Authorize National Capital Transportation Agency to carry out portions of its transportation development plan. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 8/9/61 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 31, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 7. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 18. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-356

S 2476 (HR 8924) -- Amend Military Construction Act of 1960 re certain lands in Ore. MORSE (D Ore.) and Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 8/28/61 -- Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 14, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 18. (House Armed Services reported HR 8924 Sept. 5.) House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-357

S 1107 -- Exempt production of durum wheat in certain areas in Calif. from acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938. KUCHEL (R Calif.) and Engle (D Calif.) -- 2/28/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 10, 1961. Senate passed July 14. House Agriculture reported Sept. 5. House passed, amended, Sept. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 22. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-358

S 564 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River, Va. to Md. BIBLE (D Nev.) and Beall (R Md.) -- 1/23/61 -- Senate District of Columbia reported June 14, 1961. Senate passed June 16. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 18. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-359

S 1440 -- Re establishment of a register of motor vehicle licenses in Commerce Department. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/27/61 -- Senate Commerce reported June 8, 1961. Senate passed June 12. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 14. House passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-360

S 2295 (HR 8357) -- Re National Zoological Park. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and others -- 7/24/61 -- Senate Public Works reported Aug. 16, 1961. Senate passed Aug. 21. (House Public Works reported HR 8357 Aug. 17.) House passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-361

S 2396 -- For relief of La. LONG (D La.) and Ellender (D La.) -- 8/9/61 -- Senate Commerce reported Sept. 16, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 18. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 21. House passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-362

H J Res 459 -- Provide for preservation of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Md. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/21/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 18, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 18. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-363

H J Res 569 (S J Res 135) -- Approve atomic weapons agreement between U.S. and France. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 9/12/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported Sept. 14, 1961. House passed Sept. 19. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-364

S J Res 51 -- Authorize commission to plan Woodrow Wilson Memorial. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) and others -- 2/16/61 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 16. Senate passed Sept. 7. House Administration reported Sept. 11. House passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-365

S J Res 66 (HR 8895) -- Amend act providing for U.S. participation in the Inter-American Children's Institute. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 3/15/61 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported March 22, 1961. Senate passed March 24. (House Foreign Affairs reported HR 8895 Sept. 11.) House passed, amended, Sept. 18. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-366

HR 470 -- Amend Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/3/61 -- House Judiciary reported April 18, 1961. House passed May 1. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 15. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 18. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 19. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-367

HR 7377 (S 1732) -- Increase the number of supergrades under the Classification Act of 1949. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/29/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 12, 1961. House passed Sept. 18. (Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported S 1732 Sept. 12.) Senate passed, amended, Sept. 20. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-368

HR 468 -- Amend Fugitive Felon Act. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/3/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 1, 1961. House passed Aug. 23. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-369

HR 2730 (S 1895) -- Extend application of existing law relating to espionage and censorship. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/16/61 -- House Judiciary reported June 7, 1961. House passed June 19. (Senate Judiciary reported S 1895 Sept. 15.) Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-370

HR 4317 -- Provide for payment of annuities to widows and certain dependents of the judges of U.S. Tax Court. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/15/61 -- House Ways and Means reported May 8, 1961. House passed May 10. Senate Finance reported Aug. 14. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 1. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 16. House agreed to conference report Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-371

HR 1777 -- Prohibit counterfeiting of state obligations in certain cases. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/4/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 22, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 20. Senate passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-372

HR 8099 -- Remove limitation of maximum capital of the General Supply Fund. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 7/12/61 -- House Government Operations reported Sept. 19, 1961. House passed Sept. 22. Senate passed Sept. 25. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-373

HR 3019 -- Provide for construction of an annex building for Government Printing Office. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/23/61 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 18, 1961. House passed Sept. 18. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 21. Senate passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-374

HR 2732 -- Provide certain allowances for secretaries of the military services. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/16/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 11, 1961. House passed Aug. 10. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 15. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 20. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-375

HR 3575 -- Authorize longer term leases on Indian lands on certain reservations in Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 28, 1961. House passed April 11. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 15. Senate passed Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-376

HR 4682 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands to Iowa. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/21/61 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 14, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 8. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-377

HR 3587 -- Provide certain outpatient medical and dental treatment for veterans of the Indian wars. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/30/61 -- House Veterans Affairs reported Feb. 21, 1961. House passed March 6. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 12. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 14. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 22. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-378

HR 5490 -- Provide for more effective participation in reserve components of the Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 3/10/61 -- House Armed Services reported March 20, 1961. House passed May 9. Senate Armed Services reported July 7. Senate passed, amended, July 11. House agreed to Senate amendment, with an amendment, Sept. 11. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 19. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-379

HR 3572 -- Place in trust certain lands on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, S.D. REIFEL (R S.D.) -- 1/30/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 28, 1961. House passed April 11. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12. Senate passed, amended, June 13. House agreed to Senate amendment, with an amendment, Sept. 25. Senate agreed to House amendment Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-380

HR 4357 -- Increase certain compensation benefits payable under War Hazards Compensation Act. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/15/61 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 30, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 18. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-381

HR 6668 -- Amend law re retirement annuities. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/26/61 -- House Armed Services reported May 4. House passed May 15. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 15. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 18. House agreed to amendments Sept. 19. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-382

HR 4750 -- Increase certain borrowing authorizations allowed under the Virgin Islands Corp. Act. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1961. House passed June 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 15. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 19. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 22. House agreed to conference report Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-383

HR 7391 -- Promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/1/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 15, 1961. House passed July 10. Senate Commerce reported Aug. 10. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 20. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-384

HR 7890 -- Authorize Postmaster General to dispose of certain land. RAN-DALL (D Mo.) -- 6/27/61 -- House Post Office and Civil Service Commission reported Aug. 29, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 21. Senate passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-385

HR 7657 -- Provide specific statutory authority for prosecution of bad check offenses by military personnel. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/14/61 -- House Armed Services reported June 27, 1961. House passed July 10. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 3. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-386

HR 7888 -- Extend time within which land in certain Texas reservoir projects might be reconveyed to the former owner. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/27/61 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 29, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 18. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-387

HR 7726 -- Authorize loan of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/19/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 24, 1961. House passed Aug. 8. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 14. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 18. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 19. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-388

HR 7854 -- Make certain modifications in project for Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 6/26/61 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 28, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 18. Senate passed Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-389

HR 8444 -- Establish procedures for elections in D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/1/61 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 10, 1961. House passed Aug. 14. Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 5. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 19. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 23. House agreed to conference report Sept. 25. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-390

HR 8383 -- Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. VINSON (D Ga.) -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 15, 1961. House passed Aug. 21. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 31. Senate passed Sept. 22. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-391

HR 8765 -- Amend and clarify reemployment provisions under Universal Military Training and Service Act. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 8/17/61 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 30, 1961. House passed Sept. 13. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 15. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 18. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-392

HR 8558 -- Abolish the position of Commissioner of Public Roads in the Commerce Department. FALLON (D Md.) -- 8/8/61 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 29, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 18. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 22. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-393

HR 8958 -- Re settlement of claims resulting from the crash of an Air Force aircraft at Midwest City, Okla. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 8/29/61 -- House Judiciary reported Sept. 12, 1961. House passed Sept. 18. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 20. Senate passed Sept. 21. President signed Oct. 4, 1961.

Public Law 87-394

HR 8320 -- Amend Freeport Harbor Project, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/24/61 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 28, 1961. House passed Sept. 6. Senate Public Works reported Sept. 22. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-395

HR 4998 -- Assist in expanding and improving community facilities and services for health care for aged and other persons. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/28/61 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, 1961. House passed July 25. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 31. Senate passed, amended, Sept. 1. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 18. House agreed to conference report Sept. 20. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-396

HR 6845 (S 1189) -- Expand oceanographic functions of the Coast Guard. MILLER, GEORGE P. (D Calif.) -- 5/4/61 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 17, 1961. House passed June 5. (Senate Commerce reported S 1189 June 6.) Senate passed, amended, June 12. Senate agreed to conference report June 19. House agreed to conference report June 21. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-397

HR 8876 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit use of identifying numbers. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/23/61 -- House Ways and Means reported Sept. 1, 1961. House passed Sept. 7. Senate Finance reported Sept. 21. Senate passed Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-398

S 1942 -- Provide relief for New Hampshire. COTTON (R N.H.) and Bridges (R N.H.) -- 5/23/61 -- Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 14, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 15. House Judiciary reported Sept. 19. House passed Sept. 23. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-399

S 1292 (HR 4892) -- Re workweek of D.C. Fire Department. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/10/61 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 5, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 7. (House District of Columbia reported HR 4892 Sept. 7.) House passed, amended, Sept. 11. Senate agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-400

HR 9053 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re period during which certain loans may be made. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 9/5/61 -- House Education and Labor reported Sept. 7, 1961. House passed Sept. 18. Senate passed Sept. 26. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.

Public Law 87-401

S 1728 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 re trade-in of certain obsolete vessels for new ones. ENGLE (D Calif.) and Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/27/61 -- Senate Commerce reported Sept. 1, 1961. Senate passed Sept. 15. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 16. House passed, amended, Sept. 23. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 25. President signed Oct. 5, 1961.



Around The Capitol

FARM ADVISORY COMMISSION

The National Agricultural Advisory Commission said Oct. 4 at the close of a two-day Washington meeting that the Federal Government must assist American agriculture if it is to meet its goals in the coming years. The 25-member Commission, composed of farmers and farm leaders from various parts of the country, was appointed by President Kennedy and its statement of agriculture's goals and objectives coincided with views of the Administration. A previous Commission, appointed by President Eisenhower, endorsed the position that the government should withdraw from agriculture.

The Commission said that the basic goal of public policies on agriculture should be "to create an environment in which farm people will have the necessary opportunities to make constructive contributions to the growth, development and security of our nation, while at the same time they are encouraged and permitted to earn a level of living comparable to that enjoyed by other members of society." To this end the Commission said improved production and supply management policies, which provide farmers with "good and stable incomes," were needed. The Commission said legislative authority was required "to permit and assist farmers to

develop the kinds of programs needed and in the public interest."

The Commission also endorsed policies to expand and improve markets at home and abroad, improve programs affecting land and water resources, develop new tax policies for farm land, maintain and strengthen the family-farm structure, develop agricultural research, promote the interests of U.S. agriculture in foreign trade and build a public relations program that would "develop a favorable public image of the vital role which agriculture plays in the national interest."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The American Farm Bureau Federation in a statement issued Oct. 2 said that Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman's contention that the 1961 Emergency Feed Grains Program (Weekly Report p. 479) would result in a net saving of \$500 million was based on "highly questionable assumptions." The Federation said, "All indications are the cost of the program will exceed \$1 billion," while showing limited success in reducing feed grain production.

The Federation also attacked the decision of Secretary Freeman to "dump" surplus government corn on the market, through sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation, while farmers are harvesting a near-record 1961 crop. The Federation said the action "ostensibly was issued to penalize the three out of five corn farmers who did not comply with the feed grain law, but it will also penalize those who complied."



Donnybrook A fascinating political clash is developing in Massachusetts between the Kennedy and the McCormack families. Specifically it is over the Democratic nomination next year for the "charmed" Senate seat held by Lodges, Kennedys and other illustrious New England names back through American history. But the growing feud also has national implications because of the possible ascendancy to Speaker of the House of Rep. John W. McCormack, uncle of the figure in the Massachusetts donnybrook. The other interested Washington spectator: President Kennedy, brother of the possible rival for the Democratic nomination for the Massachusetts Senate seat. (Page 1732)

Rules Committee

The battle of the House Rules Committee, first big skirmish of the Kennedy Administration, was fought and won in January, but the smoke has yet to clear. Administration forces took control of the Committee from the Southern Democrat-Republican bloc, and now the argument is whether the expanded Committee is more or less obstructionist than its predecessor. A CQ Fact Sheet reviews the new Committee's record during the 1961 session and explains the bases for each side's contentions in this latest controversy. (Page 1727)

Job Discrimination

In a wide-ranging study of discrimination in all stages of employment where there is a federal interest or federal aid, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission made nine unanimous recommendations for action by the President and/or Congress. The Commission sees room for improvement in the treatment of Negroes by the Federal Government itself, federal contractors, labor unions, federally-aided employment and vocational guidance services, and in the reserve and national guard components of the armed forces. (Page 1722)

Political Notes

The Arkansas General Assembly passed its second Congressional redistricting bill of the year after the first was put in abeyance by a successful referendum petition. The passage of the bill ended the possibility of an at-large election in the state in 1962.... Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) announced he will run again in 1962.... President Kennedy Oct. 9 appointed a bipartisan nine-man Commission on Campaign Costs to study the feasibility of federal financing of Presidential election campaigns. (Page 1738-40)

New Jersey Election

The race between James P. Mitchell and Richard J. Hughes for the governorship of New Jersey has implications that go far beyond the immediate post involved. Politicians from Albany to Los Angeles will be watching the result on Nov. 7 with close interest. A CQ Fact Sheet backgrounds the contest and explains its national significance.

In the Committees

Shortly before adjournment, committees of both chambers issued a number of special reports: Senate committees released studies on migratory labor problems, alleged graft in the Military Sea Transportation Service, and federal electronics research duplication.... House committees filed reports on Government secrecy, alleged Florida highway scandals and a bill to levy tariffs on lead and zinc imports....an independent study termed the Joint Atomic Energy Committee "probably the most powerful" committee in U.S. history. (Page 1729)

Around the Capitol

CQ reviews Sam Rayburn's long political career from its inception in the rich farm country around his Bonham, Texas home through his early years on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and his record-setting tenure as Speaker. (Page 1724) The legislative productivity of the 87th Congress and President Kennedy's veto record are compared with previous years.... The Supreme Court convened Oct. 9 for its 1961-1962 term. (Page 1720-21) The President Oct. 11 held his first press conference in six weeks. (Page 1741)

